The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,831.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1868.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— inclusive postage	„	78 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	26 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As.	per line.
Second Ditto	4 „	„
Third and succeeding	2 „	„

In the native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

SEIZE.

MISQUITA—At Mahim, on the 17th instant, the wife of Domingos Misquita, clerk, Messrs. Rogers & Co., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GREIG—STARKEY—At Christ-church, Byculla, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. C. C. Boyneal, Fleroy Greig, Esq., 9th Regiment N. I., 4th son of John Glennie Greig, Esq., L. L. D. of walthamstow, to Fanny, daughter of W. Starkey, Esq., of Moody Hall, Cheshire.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

ARBUTHNOT—At Madras, on the 12th January, Mrs. William Arbuthnot, of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

GEARY—At False Point, on the 1st of January 1868, the wife of Thomas Geary, Superintendent and Assistant Collector of Customs, of a son.

YOUNG—At Howrah, on the 8th instant, the wife of Mr. R. M. Young, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	21st & 4th
„ Kurrachee	„	„ Bushire	„
„ Guadur	„	„ Lingo	„
„ Muscat	„	„ Bunder Abbas	„
„ Bunder Abbas	„	„ Muscat	„
„ Lingo	„	„ Guadur	„
„ Bushire	„	„ Kurrachee	„
Arrive Bussorah	„	Arrive Bombay	„

The S. S. "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 614 Tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched as above, on 3rd proximo, at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 18th January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

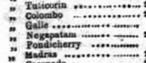
From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee do. ..... 19th and 25th.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the Bombay Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. is despatched at 6 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 18th January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST CEYLON MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Cocanada	20
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	„
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	„
„ Galle	„	„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry	„	„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Cocanada	29	„ Cannanore	31
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	1
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steamer will call at Vingerla on coming and going till further notice.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transnip to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th January, 1868.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government)—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Mandwa	Karunja.	Rewas.	Dharamtur.	Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	2 0	2 8	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 6

The Dharramtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A. M. and Dharramtur at 1 P. M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Oolwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

THE STEAMER MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE" will sail for the undermentioned places on TUESDAY 21st inst. at 4 P. M. taking Cargo and passengers and will sail from the Apollo Bunder.

Unjunwel	Malwun
Bulsar	Vingorla
Do. Inguor	Goa

For terms of Freight and passage apply to Manockjall Lullobhoy Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 17th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "CITY OF CANTON," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Canton."

Bombay, 9th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per "JOHN BELLAMY," Calvert, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Calvert, will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

KENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,
Agents of the Ship *John Bellamy*.

Bombay, 17th January, 1868.

ESTATE OF RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a first Dividend at the rate of seven per cent, will be payable, on and after the 18th instant, to all creditors whose accounts have been adjusted, and whose claims have been admitted by the Trustees. Creditors are requested to produce vouchers in substantiation of their claims.

G. M. STEUART. ARDR. HORMUSJEE. JAMES BANKEN. } Trustees of the Estate under Act XXVIII. of 1865.

Remington's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, 14th January, 1868.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS. PARIS 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., free from adulteration, manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the world.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

R. FELL AND SON.—AUCTION SALE. —Messrs. R. FELL & SON have been instructed to submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, in East Street, at noon, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, a large and commodious pucka-built Bungalow, No. 69, Civil Lines, near the Railway Bridge; the compound is of considerable size, the out-buildings are numerous, and there is a well of sweet water, one-half of which belongs to the property. It is bounded as follows:—On the East by David Sassoon's Bungalow; on the West by the limits of the Railway Bridge; on the South by the wall of the Railway Line; on the North by the Government Road. A tracing of the property can be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid at the time of Sale. The remainder of the purchase money to be paid within two weeks, and all expenses of transfer, &c., to be defrayed by purchasers.

R. FELL & SON,
Auctioneers and General Agents.

Poona, 11th January, 1868.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	„ 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		„ 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	„ 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	„ 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„	3 „ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze amber Vests	„	3 „ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„	4 „ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„	5 „ 6
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„	6 „ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„	7 „ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„	6 „ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	2	„ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„	7 8
BADHAM'S West End	„	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot	„	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	„	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace		3
Guyots West End		2
The Royal Courier Bag		8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„	2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched	„	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 36
Gold Scarf Rings	„	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	„	2 „ 6

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

LANDED per Ship "SOPHIA JOAKIM."

HATS.

CHRISTY'S Black Silk Hats	Rs.	12 8
LINCOLN & BENNETT'S Black Satin Velvet Hats	„	16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Black Satin Velvet Hats	„	16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Drab Felt Hats	„	8 8
ELLWOOD & SON'S Helmets assorted		
CHRISTY'S HATS, assorted	„	4 12

BADHAM & Co.
Agents for Ellwood & Son.,

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

LANDED per P. & O. Steamer "BARODA."

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, made specially for B. & Co. sewn with thread. Doe and Dog Skin Gloves.

For Sale. Thomas's Sewing Machines. Rs. 225.
Apollo House. Bombay.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

MILITARY AND CIVIL KIT FOR ABYSSINIA

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Warm Flannel Shirts.
½ „ Warm Lambs' Wool under Shirts.
1 „ Thick Lambs' Wool Socks.
1 „ Merino Socks.
1 One Warm Camp Rug.
1 One Solid Leather Trunk.
½ Dozen Flannel Sleeping Suits indispensable.
1 One Warm Lounging Suit.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

BOMBAY CLUB.—NOTICE.—THE HALF Yearly GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CLUB will be held on MONDAY, the 27th January 1868 at 4.30 P. M. to receive a Report and Abstract of the affairs of the Club for the past half year, and to elect Members of Committee for the ensuing year.

JAMES G. CURNIN, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 26th December 1867.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Cast and Wrought Iron and Lead Piping, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Shear Steel, Steam and Hand Cranes, and Crab Winches, Steam and Hand Pumps, Steam Engines from 8 to 16 H. P., Leather Belting Contractors' Plant, Ornamental Cast Iron Gates, Railing, and Verandahs. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work.

W. NICOL & Co.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTHOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,
APOLLO STREET,
AND
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.,
And by appointment, at No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla, from 7 to 9 A. M.

Lockets, Broaches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A collection of views groups, and character are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

NEW BOOKS imported for sale and to order by all opportunities and on the most favourable terms that circumstances connected with Bookselling in India will allow.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—Orders are not accepted for these publications on any but *Cash terms*. A subscription list has been compiled in accordance with this principle, and will be forwarded on application.

NEWSPAPERS are sent direct from London to addresses in India.

PERIODICALS are enclosed in our weekly cases, and are despatched as they issue from The London Press.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING, & BINDING undertaken either in England or India under careful supervision. The former can be executed in Bombay with great neatness, and includes book-printing, lithography, card-printing, &c. &c.

PICTURE FRAMING executed under particular instructions and careful superintendence.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—*Troughton and Simms, and Elliott's* Instruments, Engineering and Mathematical, to meet the requirements of practical men; and also less expensive descriptions for Students and Amateurs Theodolites, Dumpy Levels, Prismatic Compasses, Pocket Sextants, Surveying Chains, Measuring Tapes, and all descriptions of warranted Instruments are, at all times, available, together with the requisite adjuncts, Tracing Cloth, Drawing Papers, mounted or plain, Drawing Materials, &c. &c.

GENERAL AGENCY.—As General Agents Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. undertake Indents for all descriptions of Merchandise and Goods. *Catalogues of Machinery, and Complete Illustrated Catalogues of Messrs. Defries and Co.'s extensive Glassware Manufactory*, and numerous others, are available for inspection and estimate.

NOTE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. *have always great satisfaction in encouraging Cash transactions by liberal discounts, and arrangements in connection with their stock in hand or English Indents.*

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,

BEGS TO INVITE THE INSPECTION of a large assortment of Goods just landed per "DELAWUR."

MUSICAL BOXES FROM Rs. 10 TO Rs. 600, playing the most Popular English, Foreign and Indian Airs with Bells, Drum and Castanet accompaniments. A large collection of the latest improvements in their mechanical constructions.

BOHEMIAN AND FRENCH GLASS Ware, Porcelain Ware of the best Dresden Manufacture, A rich variety of Vases, Table Ornaments, Flower Glasses, Toilette Sets, Ring Stands, Ornamental, Tea and Coffee Sets, &c. &c.

FANCY GOODS, HAND LOOKING GLASS made to fold in a small compass.

OIL PAINTINGS, GOLD BEADINGS.

TUCKER'S PORTABLE AND PUNKA Reading Lamps fitted up with all extras in a strong Deal Wood Case.

HAIR BRUSHES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, Powder Puffs and Boxes.

ICE BOXES TO HOLD FROM 4 TO 20 lbs. a most indispensable Article for Railway Travellers.

KNIFE CLEANING MACHINES, WINE Coolers.

OIL CLOTH ESPECIALLY ADAPTED for Piano or Table Covers.

LEATHER CLOTH, GREEN, BROWN and Buff Colours.

STEARIN AND SPERM CANDLES. BAR Soap.

CORN FLOUR IN 1 lb. TINS. COCOA EPPS HONŒOPATHIC.

DESERT FRUIT CANDIED AND IN Syrup.

DESERT CHOCOLATE. CRACKERS.

WALL PAPERS, 4,000 ROLLS FROM As. 6 to Rs. 4 per Roll.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND CHEROOT Holders.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS BY EVERY Mail Steamer.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE.—The Materials of the Buildings at Nowrojee Hill, bearing Assessment Nos. 8 and 9, will be put up to Public Auction, on the spot, on MONDAY, the 27th January, 1868, at 3 P. M.

Conditions of sale can be learnt on application to

G. NORMAN, Acting Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, 8th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Department of Messrs. ROGERS and Co. being this day closed, Mr. Thomson who, for the last four years managed Messrs. R. and Co.'s Byculla Branch, begs most respectfully to solicit from the constituents of the old firm their esteemed patronage, which will at all times receive our prompt attention. Impressed with a deep sense of the importance of accuracy in the Dispensing of Medicines, it is our intention to devote unremitting personal attention, and to observe the utmost punctuality in that department of our establishment, which we have stocked with drugs and Chemicals of the most absolute purity, and which will enable us to prepare with exactness and uniformity the prescriptions of the Medical practitioners.

THOMSON & Co.

Chemists and Druggists, 22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

GOOD NEWS FROM HOME.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the arrival of his NEW STOCK, which has been selected by himself from the best Manufacturers in England and the Continent, and from the superior quality of texture and design he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed.

He respectfully invites his constituents and the Public in general to judge for themselves of the above fact.

SUPERFINE WEST OF ENGLAND BLACK CLOTH FOR DRESS AND FROCK COATS which for quality, cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A Splendid assortment of fancy silk mixed Coatings.
Do do do. do. do. Trouserings
Black, Blue, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Best Black Silks, and fancy Velvet for Vestings.
Black and White Silk Mocre Antique for do.
Best White, and colored diamond quiltings for do.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves, best quality.
THE NEW REGULATION PATROL JACKET.
MILITARY, NAVAL AND CIVIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

A. A. is determined that nothing shall be wanting on his part to ensure the satisfaction of his numerous customers.

REQUISITES FOR ABYSSINIA.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF, DRAB COATS, LEGGINGS AND CAPS, Rs. 35,

Made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years. En route the Coat can be used to sleep on, to prevent damp;

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HATS

The Undress Air Chamber Forage Cap, the Bombay Staff Corps Helmets, Leather bound; the Brisbane, Celestial and Oriental Chamber Hats, and a variety of other Hats and Balmoral Caps.

A. ALLAN, 17 Apollo Street.

SELLING OFF.—Messrs ROGERS & Co beg to notify for the information of their constituents, and the Public generally, that owing to the winding up of their business, they will from this date, discontinue to dispense prescriptions or supply goods on credit.

They have now on hand an extensive and well selected stock of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICAL APPARATUS, FARINACEOUS PREPARATIONS, PERFUMES, SOAPS, TOILET REQUISITES, TOBACCOS and Sundries, which they will sell off *(for cash only)* at considerably reduced prices.

Messrs. R. and Co.'s business having been so long established, they deem it unnecessary to make any remark as to the quality of the goods they offer for sale.

They take this opportunity of returning their best thanks to those who have so kindly given them their support during the many years they have carried on business in this country, and trust that the advantage which their reduced prices now offer, will ensure a speedy clearance of their remaining stock.

Orders from outstations accompanied by a remittance will be promptly attended to.

In conclusion, Messrs. R. & Co. respectfully request that all monies due to the firm be paid as early as possible.

22 Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st January 1868.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

(Next to Messrs. FORBES & Co.)

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the Firm of

ROGERS & Co.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

NOW DISSOLVING PARTNERSHIP.

THE business being specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and the manufacture of pure drugs, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to insure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

The long attention which the manager has devoted to the fitting up of MEDICINE CHESTS in this country will enable D. S. K. & Co. to offer a selection of these invaluable requisites more varied than any hitherto available; and the little book supplied with each Chest (D. S. K.'s Medicine Chest Companion) will fully explain the use of each remedy.

AERATED WATERS.—An inspection of their manufactory is invited. An improvement has been introduced by which uniformity of pressure is ensured, and escape of gas while bottling prevented.

Filtration, treatment with Charcoal and *tempering of the* water, are carefully provided for.

INVALIDS' AND INFANTS' FOODS.—D. S. K. & Co have been entrusted with the Agency for Messrs. ALEX. ROBB & Co.'s Biscuits, regular supplies of which are received Overland. The various Foods, Cocoas, &c. from time to time recommended are always kept in stock.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.—These being specially for invalids' use are necessarily of the choicest qualities A list of the brands in stock will from time to time be issued.

PERFUMERY, and Sundries strictly connected with Medicine are kept only of the very finest qualities.

The attention of suburban residents is respectfully called to the following Post Office arrangements which will facilitate and expedite the execution of any orders that may be sent to D. S. K. & Co. from Byculla, Malabar Hill, Parell, Mazagon, Colaba, &c. Prescriptions transmitted in this manner will be dispensed and forwarded as over the counter.

Prepaid Letters posted in any Street letter box in these districts.

Before 7-45 A. M. will be livered in the Fort at 10				A. M.	
Do.	9-45 do.	do.	do.	do.	11-30 do.
Do.	11-15 do.	do.	do.	do.	12-30 P. M.
Do.	12-15 P. M.	do.	do.	do.	2 do.
Do.	1-45 do.	do.	do.	do.	5 do.
Do.	4-45 do.	do.	do.	do.	8 A. M.

The manager trusts that those to whom he was known as a member of ROGERS and Co.'s firm will continue to favor him with their patronage, and begs to assure them that their wants shall always meet with the same attention as he formerly gave them in that business.

5, Elphinstone Circle; next to Messrs. FORBES and Co., Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, until the end of the next Monsoon with immediate possession, a well furnished house situated in one of the most pleasant positions on the west side of Malabar Hill close to the sea For further articulars apply to "D. C. G." at the office of this paper.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Gentlemen desirous of securing copies of the Photograph taken of the Elephants being shipped for Abyssinia can have the same by applying to the undersigned. Price Rs. 2-8 each copy, size of plate 10 by 8.

Views of the Carlee Caves, Elephanta Caves, Bhore Ghaut, Khandalla, Sholapore, Bombay, &c.

SYKES & DWYER.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—AKOLA EXHIBITION.—First and Second Class single Tickets issued from stations to AKOLA on the 26th January and intervening days up to the 1st February, will be acknowledged for the return journey up to the 2nd February 1868.

W. KNOX,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 14th January, 1868.

MRS. CARROLL,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
21, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, BYCULLA.

HAS now received Overland an assortment of fashionable Millinery, Kid Gloves, &c. &c., carefully selected which she offers at very moderate prices, and she trusts with care and punctuality to merit the continued Patronage of all her kind constituents.

All orders promptly executed and Ladies own materials made up.

Ladies Hats and Bonnets washed, altered and Trimmed as required.

"FASHIONABLE MILLINERY."

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
"CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY."

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, HER RETURN FROM EUROPE with a large and choice assortment of "FASHIONABLE MILLINERY" which she selected personally, and with great care, with a view to meet the requirements of her numerous constituents.

The whole stock having arrived by the "OVERLAND ROUTE," MRS. LAKE can confidently recommend them as being the very newest goods in the market.

DRESSES &c.

MOIRE ANTIQUE, Black, White, and Coloured.
Do. Do. Steline, and Napoleon.
Do. Do. Chine, very rich.
GLACE SILKS, Black, White, and Coloured.
WHITE AND COLOURED REPPS.
SATINS, Black, White, and Coloured "richest quality."
MUSLIN GRENADINES, White, Coloured, and Fancy.
CHAMBERY BROCHE DRESSES, for Evening wear.
TARLATAN ROBES, in all the newest colours.
ANGELIQUE ROBES, Do. Do. Do.
MERINOES, in all colours, of the finest quality made.
SILK GRENADINE, Brocbe, and Plain, for Dresses.
BALL DRESSES, of all the new colours, and latest designs.
FRENCH MUSLINS, in the latest designs.
Do. Chintzes and Brilliants.
PIQUES Swiss-Check, and Dorias, for Dressing Gowns,
MANTLES, in rich black silk, of newest shapes.
Do. in Black, and White Grenadine, and Llama.
Do. in Black and White Cluny Lace.
BLACK LACE SHAWLS.
JACQUETTES, in Black Silk, and Fancy cloth.
Do. in Merinoes and Cluny Lace.
CARIBALDI'S, in Chintz, and Grenadine.
PEPLUMS, in Black Lace.
BODICES, in Lace, Cambric, Muslin, and Chintz.
SATARA Cloth for Jacquettes

FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.

BRIDAL WREATHS, AND BOUQUETTES, very choice Paris made.
BRIDESMAIDS' WREATHES AND BOUQUETTES, Paris made and very choice.
WREATHES AND HEAD DRESSES, white, coloured, and black.
DRESS SETS, FOR TRIMMING BALL DRESSES.
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

FANS.

FANCY BALL ROOM FANS, of Elegant design.
BRIDAL SQUARES, in real Honiton lace.
BRIDAL SQUARES in Imitation Brussels lace.
VEILS FOR HATS AND BONNETS, Black, and White.
VEILS IN COLOURED GOSSAMER AND GRENADINE.
TUCKERS for Evening Dresses in RICH CLUNY and Valancennes Lace.
HANDKERCHIEFS in rich HONITON LACE.
HANDKERCHIEFS plain French Cambric, hemmed and stitched.
"LACES"—Cluny, Valancinnes and Maltese, of all widths.
BLONDES—Black, and White, of all widths
FANCY NET AND TULLE, Black, and White.
CRYSTAL TULLE, Black, White, and Coloured, for Bonnets and Dresses.
TARLATON, White, Pink, Green, Scarlet, Maize, and Scuffte, for Evening Dresses.
CRAPES, Black, White, and Coloured
SLIPS OR PETTICOATS of Muslin, for Evening Dresses.
DRESSING GOWNS, in Pique, Doria, and Chintz.

BONNETS.

FRENCH DRESS BONNETS, richly trimmed, in all the newest colours.
CRINOLINE, and STRAW BONNETS.
The NEW BRONZE and DRAB STRAW BONNETS

HATS.

CHRISTY'S SATIN VELVET RIDING HATS, for Ladies, of newest shape with long Lace Veils.
HATS, White, Black, Bronze, and Drab, Straw Hats, trimmed and untrimmed.
HATS, Brown, and Black Velvet Hats, for Ladies
HATS for BOYS and GIRLS White, Black, and Coloured Straw Hats.
HATS, and CAPS for BOYS in STRAW.
HATS, in Silk and Satin, for INFANTS.

RIBBONS.

New French Satin Ribbon, in all the newest colours, and of the best quality.
New Velvet and Silk Ribbons.
VELVET IN PIECE Black, and Coloured.
COLLARS AND CUFFS in Cluny Lace, TRIMMED with RIBBON.
COLLARS and CUFFS in Linen, White, and Coloured.
COLLARETTES in Black, and White, Cluny Lace, TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED.
CAMESOLES, OR PETTICOAT BODICES, trimmed with Lace, &c.
FANCY TRIMMINGS, in all Colors.
BUCKLES, Fancy Gilt.
COMBS, Fancy Gilt, Vulcanite, and Jet.
CORONETS, Fancy Gilt, Vulcanite, and Jet.
CHIGNONS "Brighton Waterfall." 4, 5, and 6 Curl, all of the latest Style.
HAIR NETS, Crystal, Beaded, and plain silk.
KID GLOVES, for Ladies, Black, White, and Coloured, MADE EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA SEWN WITH THREAD.
THE NEW SMALL CRINOLINE SKIRTS.
CORSETS AND RIDING BELTS for Ladies, in great variety.
PETTICOATS, frilled, Embroidered, and Plain.
BOOTS, for Ladies and Children.
BOOTS, Black Kid, and Cashmere, with and without heels.

FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

BABIES BIBS, Plain, and Embroidered, MACHINE TICHED.
PINAFORES, in Diaper, and Muslin, TRIMMED.
PELISSES, for INFANTS Embroidered in Cashmere, Pique, & Chintz.
FROCKS, with JACKETS in Pique, Merino, and Alpacas.

KNICKERBOCKER SUITS.

BLOUSES, in White, Pique, for BOYS.
CLOAKS for INFANTS—in Cashmere, White, and Coloured, RICHLY EMBROIDERED.
HOODS, for INFANTS in Silk, and Cashmere.
HOODS, and BOOTS for INFANTS in Lamb's Wool, LONDON MADE.
HATS—Straw, and Silk, for BABIES and CHILDREN
BOOTS for CHILDREN, in Black Kid, and Coloured Cashmere.
MERINOES in all colours, for Childrens' Dresses.

"FOR LADIES PROCEEDING TO EUROPE."
LINSEY, and WINCEY DRESSES.
WARM PETTICOATS, in dark colours.
WARM MANTLES and HOUSE JAQUETTES, for Board Ship.
LOCK CLOTH and MERINO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

THE Market opened with a considerable demand for Back Bays and Port Cannings. A great number of Back Bays changed hands at 285 to 290. They close at 290. Port Cannings advanced from 180 to 190 and close firm at that rate. Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company's shares close at 2,450. New Bank of Bombay at ½ premium, old Do 58. Elphinstones at 515 new Do 45. Royals 82. Presidency 100 per share. Government securities; Fours 92. Fives 108. Fives and a half 113¼. Market closes active and steady.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Subscribed Capital	Nominal Value of Sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr.		
2,140,000	4,000	1,000	8	Bank of Bengal	7,600 prshare
1,040,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay	58 per share
1,000,000	250	150	...	Bombay Fire Bank	100 persnare
2,000,000	200	200	0 p.s.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	
2,000 000	200	1,	....	Brokers Banking Company	38 per share.
1,000,000	100	nil	nil	Central Bank	68 per share
800,000	250	9	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	3 per share
800,000	200	25	15½	China Bank	135 per share.
750,000	200	200	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	6 pershare.
1,000,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	33 p ct prem
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London	Nominal
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	No quot
2,750,000	200	1,000	13	London & China Ba	17
1,000,000	1,000	125	9 p ct.	Madras Bank	184 p.
500,000	250	250	10	National Bank of India	63 p. ction
1,500,000	250	200	....	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p.share
	250	200	....	Royal Bank of India	85 p. s shr.
	200	200	....	Sumrat Bank	68 pm. pm.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,0 0	.....	Bombay Ship Co.	1,000
260,000	2,500	2,000	25	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	575 per share
300,000	5,000	1,500	...	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	2,475 per share
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,500 per share
100,000	20	20		Vizgas Patent ship & Boundry Co.	12 per share
	151	3,0	2½	Union Shipping Co Limited.	190 per share

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

——	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	150	....	Financial Assc. of India and China	384 p. shar.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	1,000	500	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	275 per share
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co.	515 p.sh
1,000,00	1,000	400	....	New Do.	45 to 50 p.sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	....	Freze Land Co.	90 to 95 p.sh
110,000	2,000	900	....	House and Land Investment Co.	No quotation
100,000	3,000	4,000	....	Maragon Land and Reclamation Co.	510 per share
....	2,000	1,100	25 p.	Port Canning	180 to 185
2,100,000	10,000	2,200	....	Colaba Land Co.	900 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks	4 months' sight	1s. 10 5/16d.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	1s. 11⅜d to 1s. 11¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	104⅝.
Do.	30 days' sight	99⅜.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99⅛.
Madras	30 Do. do.	114⅛.
China	90 days' sight	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities			6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills			8 do.
Four per cent. Do.'s	1835-36		92
" " " "	1842-43		"
" " " "	1854-55		"
Five per cent. Do.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57		107½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55		104
Five and a half per cent.			112½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan			111½.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 220
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 225
Bar Silver	" 108-8
Gold Leaf	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	" 6-0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 18TH JANUARY, 1868.

		PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee	Old	122 to 130
Akote	New	
Khandeish	Old	122 to 127
Barsee	New	
Dhollera	Old	130 to 132
Bhowunggur	New	
Hingunghaut	Old	135 to 138
Broach	New	130 to 132
Veeravul	Old	115 to 118
Vingoria	New	125 to 130
Oompta	Old	128 to 128
Dharwar Sawginned	New	135 to 138
Oomrawuttee	Old	145 to 147
Akote	New	
Ready Sales		500 Candies
For delivery		900
Market Firm.		

BENGAL.—*Jan.* 14.

Stocks.	paid Rs.	½ year's Divnd.	Quotations. Rs.
Agra Bank, Ld	100		110 to 112
Bank of Bengal	1000	3½ p. ct.	1000 to 1775
Bengal Credit Mobr. Ld	100	nil.	in liquidation
Delhi & London Bank Ld.	250	nil.	240 to 245
National Bank of India	125	4 p. ct.	126½ to 127
Cal. & S. E. Railway Co.	54½	2½ p. ct.	51 to 52
Delhi Railway Co	100	2½ p. ct.	Par.
Eastern Bengal Railway	218	2½ p. ct.	221 to 222
East India Railway Co	218	2½ p. ct.	244
Port Canning Land Co	1200	nil.	215 to 210

Government Securities —Nearly 4 lakhs of 4 per cents were purchased by different parties at Rs 7-14, 7-13 and 7-12 discount. A large amount of 5 per cents of 1856-57 changed hands at Rs 7-15 and 8-0 premium, and upwards of 2 lacks of 6½ per cents at Rs 13-0 premium.

6 per cent Municipal Debentures sold at Rs. 3-0 and 3-2 premium.

Sales of National Bank shares were reported at Rs. 12 4, and one small lot at Rs. 127.

Inana Genera Steam Navigation Co.'s shares are likewise in demand; 20 shares of Rs 1000 each sold at Rs. 510 per share, and more wanted.

The transactions in Port Canning Land Investment, &c, Co.'s shares were at Rs. 215 and 210.—*Englishman, Jan.* 14.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JAN. 18.

Sandwith, Lieutenant Colonel, 8th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Ahmedabad

Woodhouse, Major, 8th Regiment N. I, on duty, from Ahmedabad

Lloyd, Lieutenant, 8th Regiment N. I. on duty from Ahmedabad

McRae, Lieutenant, 8th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Ahmedabad

McGrath, Assistant Surgeon, 8th Regiment N. I., on duty from Ahmedabad

Hoyes, Captain R. A., on duty from England.

DEPARTURES.—JAN. 18.

Hart, Lieutenant, R. E., on leave to Kurrachee

Lawson, Brigade Major R. A., on duty to Secundrabad

Caldecott, Captain 60th L. I., on duty to Kurrachee

Brander, Ensign 2nd B. 60th Foot, on duty to Calcutta

Tremenheere, Lieutenant, 103rd Regiment, on leave to Kamptee

Shuldham, Lieutenant Colonel, 108th Regiment, on leave to Poona

Rennick, Lieutenant, R A., on leave to Kamptee

Coghlon, Lieutenant, 21st Hussars, on duty to Abyssinia

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—17TH JAN.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London	£2 17 6 to £3 0 0 p. t.	£2 0s. Nomi.
" Liverpool	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10 0	£2 2s. 6d.
By Overland Route	£3 10s. 0d. to £6 0 0	....
To China	Rs. 14 per bale.	....
" Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Jan. 17.	Rutland	Gardner	Boston, Aug 13.
18	Dulnpaingh	Jennings	Liverpool, Sept 26.
19.	Trafalgar	Sharpe	London, Oct. 3.
	Edward Percy	Walker	London, ept 11.
	Thomas Wood	Simpson	Calcutta, Dec. 24.
	Sultan (s)	Eyre	Annesley Bay Dec 25 and Aden Jan. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Jan. 18.	City of Manchester (s)	Jones	Abyssinia.
19.	Western Star	Dubern	Do.
	Nimrod	Gas-ill	Do.
	Alsagar	Peterson	Do.
	Penang (s)	McCollum	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	City of Dublin (s)	Eynon	Abyssinia
	anova	McNabb	Do.
	Bushire Merchant	Nacoda	Juddah & Hoodooha
	Vestal	Nacoda	Damaun.
	Russool	Lefroy	Tutocorin.
	H. M. Spiteful (s)	Death	Annesley Bay.
	Hahnemann		Annesley Bay.

Ship *Roodee*, to Liverpool, began to load on Saturday.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday Evening.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in Advance).
" " 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition " 20 0 per Annum (in Advance).
" " 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under ..... Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ..... " 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 1½.

TO BE PUBLISHED,

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, AND PERIODICALLY AS THE BUSINESS OF THE MUNICIPALITY MAY DETERMINE,

THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD

FOR

1868.

THE great importance and rapid increase of municipal business, as well as the wide-spread interest felt by the public in all matters relating to the Municipality since the passing of the Act of 1865, point to the necessity of publishing the Municipal business in a more convenient and systematic form than that presented by the files of a daily newspaper or the documents disjointedly issued from the Municipal office. At present neither the Justices nor the public can refer without much trouble to the past business of the Municipality, and it is to place within their hands an easy means of reference to current affairs (and, it is hoped, to remunerate the projector, as well) that "The Municipal Record" has been designed.

"The Municipal Record" will contain a full report of the meetings of the Bench of Justices, (the speeches to be previously revised as far as possible by the speakers themselves); all papers which may be issued by the Municipal Commissioner and officers of the Municipality generally; and in fact every scrap of information (such as the recent opening of the Null Market, and the present strike of the Butchers) relating to the Municipality. The publication will be a kind of local municipal "Hansard" with this difference that, in addition to the regular proceedings of the Bench of Justices, it will contain so file of the papers published during each year and the miscellaneous business of the municipality generally.

The page will be of the same size as a page of Chambers's Journal. The date of periodical publication will depend on the Bench meetings and the issue of municipal documents. Its parts may be published twice in a month, or monthly, or not for two months as the circumstances named determine. It will be a leading object to issue the proceedings of each Bench meeting within a few days after the meeting has taken place.

At the end of the year a carefully prepared Index will be issued and the volume may be bound and preserved for future reference. It is impossible to predict the size of the volume, but it is expected that it may run to 300 or 400 pages.

The price of the work will be Rupees Twelve perannum, which on an average is equal to only one Rupee per month—a small sum for so great a boon.

It is proper to state that though the work will be published with the sanction and co-operation of the Municipal Commissioner, the Municipality has no pecuniary risk or interest in it.

Orders for the work by the Justices and the general public will be registered at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, by the proprietor of which it has been projected.

Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 18.8.

THE UNDERNOTED HAVE REMOVED to the offices lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula Bank, in Elphinstone Circle and opposite the Bank of Bombay.

FELL, GREGSON & Co.

Bombay, January 18th, 1868.

NOTICE,—CONSIGNESS OF CARGO per Ship "TRAFALGAR," arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 18th Jan. 1868. Agents of Ship *T. alalgar.*

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship "DULEEP SINGH," arrived from Liverpool are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once, to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Ship *Duleep Singh.*

Bombay, 18th January, 1868.

TO LET,—AIRY AND COMMODIOUS OFFICES on the basement and upper floors of the building occupied by the undersigned, in Elphinstone Circle, and facing the harbour. The upper floor is excellently adapted for dwelling appartments, kitchens, &c., being attached. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

Bombay, 20th January, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT GOVERDHUN ANUNDJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to Thacker Soondersdas Mooljee and Thackersey Mooljee, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuages standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Chappa Gully, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Bhooleshwur division, assessed under Nos. 7 and 8, respectively, and bounded on the north by a public passage, leading to Sanik Memon Street, on the south by the property of the said Soondersdas Mooljee and Thackersey Mooljee, on the east by the property of Nowrutdass Purshotumdass, and on the west by the House of Roychund Deepchund. Any person having or claiming any estate or interest by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise in the above mentioned premises, is required to make the same known to the undersigned, solicitors for the purchaser, at their office, No. 6 in Apollo Street, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference thereto if any such claims there be.—Dated this 18th day of January 1868.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, AND BISHOP,
Purchasers Solicitors.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.
(*Full Catalogue available*).
THERMOMETERS.

THERMOMETERS for general purposes, with Boxwood scale, each	Rs.	2 0
THERMOMETERS with Silvered scale, graduated as high as 210°, in japanned case, from Rs. 3-8 to	4	8
MAXIMUM THERMOMETER, Self-Registering, with Metal scale	10	0
MINIMUM ditto ditto	10	0
DAY AND NIGHT SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER, on Boxwood scale, with Magnet	18	0
TRAVELLER'S THERMOMETER with Ivory scale, in case, 7 inch Rs. 4, 5 inch Rs. 4-8, 6 inch	5	0
Ditto ditto with Silvered Metal scale in morocco case, by *Elliott*, 5 inch Rs. 10, 6 inch	12	0
CIRCULAR THERMOMETER in leather case, watch size, 2 inches in diameter	12	0
DRAWING ROOM THERMOMETER, Ebony, with Ivory scale, 4 inch Rs. 3, 5 inch 3-8, 6 inch	4	0
Ditto Plain upright, with glass shade and stand for table	18	0

HYGROMETERS, RAIN GAUGES, ANEMOMETERS, OZONOMETERS, &c. &c., procured to order; particulars and prices can be supplied on application.

POCKET COMPASSES.

POCKET COMPASS, in square mahogany case, by *Elliott* 2 to 4 inches square, Rs. 3 to	5	0
POCKET COMPASS, in electro-plated case, similar to a watch, with leather travelling case, by *Elliott*, 1¾ inch Rs. 12-8, 1¾ inch Re. 15, 1¾ inch	20	0
POCKET COMPASS, in circular brass case, from Rs. 3 to	5	0
SUN DIAL COMPASS, in brass case, from 2 to 3 inches in diameter, from	5	0
CHARM COMPASS, for the watch-guard, of gold, from Rs. 8 to	35	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th January, 1868.

THE following Bye-Laws for the Regulation of the New Public Slaughter Houses at Bandora, sanctioned by the Bench of Justices, on 21st December 1867, in supercession of those published under date the 29th of November last, are promulgated for general information:—

I. The Public Slaughter Houses wherever situate shall be under the control of the Health Officer, who may depute any portion of his duties to the Superintendent of Slaughter Houses.

II. All cattle, &c., to be slaughtered at the Public Slaughter Houses shall be brought to the outer yard of the slaughter houses for inspection before half past five o'clock every evening.

III. The Superintendent or his authorized subordinate shall inspect every animal thus presented for inspection and shall reject any animal that may appear to him for any reason unfit to be slaughtered for human food.

IV. He shall mark by some distinctive mark (but in such manner as not to give pair to it) every animal he may consider fit to be slaughtered for human food and when marked such animal shall be admitted within the enclosure and to the sheds of the slaughter house premises and may afterwards be slaughtered.

V. Any person who shall be found in possession within the enclosure of the slaughter house premises of any animal which has not been passed and marked as aforesaid shall be liable to a fine which may extend to Rs. 20 for every animal thus found in his possession and the animal shall be ejected from the slaughter house. If such animal be diseased, it shall be destroyed and the owner thereof or the person in whose possession the same is found will be liable under Section 197 of Act 11 of 1865 to the penalty provided by Section 273 of the Indian Penal Code.

VI. It shall be lawful for the Superintendent to destroy any animal notwithstanding it has been passed as aforesaid, if it should subsequently develope any disease or become unfit to be slaughtered for human food. But the owner or person in charge thereof shall not in such case be liable to any penalty.

VII. If on any passed animal being slaughtered, the carcase shall appear diseased or otherwise unfit for human food, the Superintendent shall cause it to be destroyed at once. But in such case the owner shall not be liable to any penalty.

VIII. The slaughtering of cattle or animals in the slaughter houses may commence in the evening immediately after inspection and shall conclude at 10 o'clock at night and may again be resumed the next morning and carried on from 3 to 5 A.M. Provided that in cases of emergency the Health Officer may allow slaughtering at times other than those above defined.

IX. Whoever obstructs the Superintendent, his Overseers or Establishment in the due execution of their duties in connection with any slaughter house or who shall give or offer to them any money or thing whatsoever as a bribe to induce them to act inconsistently with their duties shall be liable to pay a fine of twenty rupees and any Superintendent, Overseer or other person receiving any bribe shall be liable to dismissal as well as a fine.

Charges as per annexed Schedule will be levied on all cattle, sheep and pigs slaughtered in the Public slaughter houses.

SCHEDULE.

Rates to be charged on the slaughtering of animals in the Public Slaughter Houses.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Sheep, Lambs, Goats, and Kids each	0	1	6
Cows, Calves, Oxen, Buffaloes and Pigs each	0	8	0

By order,
E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAKEN AWAY BY MISTAKE, from the Town Hall, on the night of the MASONIC BALL a large white BERNOUSE, richly embroidered with silk, and having the owner's name pinned on the back. The Lady in whose possession it now is is requested to return it to Mr. R. L. KING, Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, who will deliver up the white cloak left behind, when the Bernouse was taken away.

Bombay, 18th January, 1868.

GUSTAVE DORE.—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co. beg to invite inspection of the various works illustrated by this wonderful artist, consisting of the *Holy Bible, Milton's Paradise Lost, the Inferno of Dante Elaine, Vivien, and Guinevere, by Alfred Tennyson, Don Quixote, Chateaubriand's Atala*, and other less important books.

CHEAP NOVELS & LIGHT LITERATURE, including the works of *Trollope, Bulwer Lytton, Grant, Cooper. Ainsworth, G. P. R. James Miss Bradden, Dickens, Marryatt, Lever, Aimard*, &c. &c.

FRENCH NOVELS, including a supply of *Balzac* just received.

MILITARY WORKS.—The Field Exercise Book, pocket edition and the Musketry Instruction Book 1867 can now be supplied in any quantity.

GREAT TIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY MAPS, mounted on cloth and folded in case, *each sheet* Rs. 6.

MAUNDER'S TREASURIES, comprising General Knowledge, History, Geography, Biography, Science, Natural History, Botany, and Bible Knowledge, forming a complete Portable Encyclopaedia in nine thick volumes, foolscap 8vo whole bound in calf Rs. 10.

* * Each volume can be had separately, price Rs. 10.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway,
Scindo Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Parneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that by the kind consent of Mr. REMINGTON the next Assembly will take place at Framjee Hall, Breach Candy, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor requests the honor of the company of Officers in Her Majesty's Civil, Military and Naval services at a Ball at Government House, Parell, on Wednesday the 12th of February next at ½ past 9 o'clock.

Members of the above services desirous of attending are requested to send their cards to the Aide-de-Camp in Waiting *at their earliest convenience.*

Full Dress.

TOWNLEY M. FILGATE,
Military Secretary,
Government House, Malabar Point, 16th January, 1868.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1868.

FENIANISM is "a lie" There is no other hope for the future Dryasdust, who will ransack musty record rooms for the enlightenment of the twentieth generation of our descendants (Captain Baker being yet unfulfilled). He will be compelled to fall back upon this sentence, as an epitome of his researches. High and low—official records, and speeches; non-official records, and speeches; all waded through, and *precised* down into fact, it all comes to this:—'The *bete noir* of the year 1867, if any of such records, of such a preposterously ignorant age, be worthy of reception, was a lie; and Dryasdust that is to be, will rightly have divined it; for it is absolutely no other; and not even respectably *that*. A lie, stoutly upheld, is half redeemed; but a sneaking, intangible, quivering lie, which flaunts it in tenth rate country newspapers, and vapours behind the walls of discreet cow-sheds, which pollutes liberty by prating of it, and tarnishes glory by daring to use its name in the presence of men who will stab in the dark, as readily as any Neapolitan patriot, (whose silky tongue, by the way, possesses no equivalent word *for* the word) who ever screeched for his "natural rights," in the shape of a fact which our *Eras* have no mention of, a United Italy, this ragged, spurious thing of the gutters appealing with native impudence, to the High Heavens to ratify its aspirations, behind the discreet cow-sheds aforesaid, and running away when the might of the Saxon, in the shape of half a dozen policemen, are visible at the edge of the horizon, this Fenianism is a lie, which nothing can redeem, and which possesses but one real claim upon our attention and that is, the possibility of its being an humble instrument of modern socialism. And how much of this is it? Are we far wrong in supposing that it is nearly, if not wholly, so? Are we wrong, in drawing from the fact that not all Irish are these so-called Fenians, that among them are English, French, and Italians, and chiefly native-born Americans, the supposition that, however earnest a few may have been, by whom this matter has been supported, many are men who know nothing of Ireland, even by sight, and who care about as little, but who are the stormy petrels of that seething element, which was first taught by the French Revolution that power was possible to it? Dryasdust, in trying to explain and account for this grotesque feature of our mid 19th century history, will seek in vain, at the usual sources of indication, whence to draw vestiges of its patriotic basement. He will go to the hustings, and listen there—and he will hear it ridiculed; he will turn thence to the Church, and he will hear it cursed from the altar; he will gather up the chit chat of society, and he will find society to have been more afraid for its watches, than for its government. He will seek for records of special commissions, filled by English judges, and he will find the bench of those very commissions, occupied by pure Celts. He will try to trace the removal of disaffected nobles from the county lord lieutenancies—of disaffected gentry from the ranks of their deputies; from the commission of the peace; from the command of the police; and local military commands; and yet, it will be ever the reverse which meets his eye. He will look for traces of system, of lines of ramification running upwards, and thence, ever laterally, into the houses of the professional and landed classes—he will strive to find some later Moore, stimulating with his burning verse, the promptings of an already fiery patriotism, and again, and ever again, he will break his antiquarian shins, over the converse. Poor Dryasdust, of the times to come, especially if it should be that a trace of the old Celtic fire lingers with him, and kindles a half sympathy in his venerable breast, with this chronic political hypochondriasis, yclept, Ireland's woes; his will be a sorry task, seeking everywhere for sincerity, and tangible design, and tolerable gallantry, and some amount of prominent complicity, and ever, in all quarters, finding none; finding only assassination, and rowdyism, and spurious tomfooleries, nothing, in short true and palpable, but political area sneakism; and the habiliments of socialism huddled, with a villainous cunning, not wholly unsuccessful, behind the green, sharp emblazoned banner, of the Ireland of which poets have dreamed, but which alas! history has never known. It is a merciful dispensation, that the time does come, though often far enough away, down the ranks of coming generations, when the truth of things is weeded from the mud cast on it by contemporary malice, as alike from the cumbrous panoply of contemporary flattery and favourable misrepresentation, and stands naked, and revealed, so that all men may see such of it as there ever was, and judge for themselves. We most of us now admit, that the heroes of history need to be accepted with a grain of salt, much as its villains are entitled to a pinch of sugar, before we submit them to the final digestion of our judgments. And it will one day be so with this Fenianism, of which so many views are now taken that, between the man who believes Allen to be a Quintus Curtius, and he who believes him to be a vulgar, murderous young rowdy of unbridled passions, the gradations are almost infinite.

Perhaps there is but one way of dealing with this national nuisance—and that is, accept it on its own interpretation of its existence. Let us consider its members, be they who they will, from Phelim O'Brien, whose great grandfather was ejected from his half acre, for a chronic incapacity to pay his rent, or keep the land from going to ruin, and who thus has the incentive of an hereditary wrong, which he would be worse than inhuman, if he did not religiously devote himself to avenge—to Mr. Lucraft of the London Reform League, who probably knowing nothing whatever about Ireland, or the troubles of its peasantry, considers it as safe a matter to spout about, and pass his vote of sympathy with, as anything else, concerning which he is not likely to be very much more ignorant than his fellow Leaguers; let us, we say, consider these as the law permits us, or rather sternly and explicitly bids us, and as they themselves are quite anxious that we should consider them, *i. e.*, as traitors to the crown of Great Britain, as committers of High Treason, as men in arms against the Throne of England, and so—hang them. Not impossibly—much rather, very probably—the measure would have a strongly corrective effect. Hitherto, punishments for political crimes, have been so closely swathed up in the folds of sentiment, by the disciples of Mrs. Grundeism, as to render it next to downright hardihood, on the part of the executive, to support its authority, by carrying out the decrees of its judicial officers of Justice. "It is very improper, no doubt, for a man to go about, "frightening honest people out of their wits—"gutting farm houses—storming police barracks, "shooting Magistrates, and Constables, and turning peace and quietness upside down. But it is "quite impossible that we moral, and enlightened "latter half of the 19th century people, can hear "of his being hanged, like a commonplace fellow, who knocks his wife over the head with "a spade. The latter is a vulgar ruffian, whose "ideas do not range beyond bricks and quart "pots; whereas here, in this other, we have a "man who has done his crimes historically, who "has travelled about with a Colonel's commission, and a green silk banner, with a couple of "pairs of stockings, and a false moustache in his "valise, who quotes poetry in his defence; who "has a copy of Tom Moore's ballads in his breast "pocket, and who looks at the jury with his "interesting black eyes, like a veritable William "Tell; quite impossible to hang him—he is "nearly as interesting as a real live bandit, or "buccaneer. Besides, we have conquered—and "he has failed, we are great, and possess many "policemen; whereas he has fallen, and his "followers have all run away, so that we "can afford to be magnanimous, and merciful; "in fact, as a Christian Government, we ought "be so. What does Dr. Watts say? Yes—"yes, let the poor man go: we who live in "London, and Kent, and such other pleasant places "far removed from turmoil, have never been "worried, and had our friends shot down, by "the unfortunate man, so let us sign a Petition "to Government, and say—spare. Think, how "interesting, he has made the newspapers." So we *have* argued; and the evil, watered by our tears of mercy, has thriven, and gathered strength, and grown wiser, so that its members, instead of catching their deaths of cold on the damp Kerry hills, froth away on London platforms, and shoot down honest men in the noonday streets, and glorify the memory of the garotter's winter. But, suppose we take to saying within ourselves, that this matter is becoming decidedly objectionable, and that as they do declare war with the British Government, the fault is solely theirs if it sets its foot upon them, and—the *Morning Star* to the contrary, notwithstanding,—do encourage the Home Secretary to hold his peace, and let that which the Judges have said—simply be; how then? How would the Reform League—and the green banner appear—weighed in the scale against a grisly winter's morning scaffold, and the dreary composed face of Calcraft, to whom one murderer, and social pest is much the same as another, and is no way imbued with any extra-interest, on account of poor Tom Moore, and mystical harps. Because really, this appears to be rapidly becoming the only key to the problem, whereby this thing, which we have righteously dubbed a lie, can be effectually scotched.

WE hear from West Berar that Captain W. Powlett having returned from leave to England, has taken charge of his duties as Assistant Commissioner of Mulkapore. Captain W. D. Laughton, who officiated for him, has been appointed Judge of the new Court of Small Causes, Ellichpore.

HIS Excellency the Governor will leave today, by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Salsette*, for Kurrachee. Sir Seymour will be accompanied, it is said, by Sir Alexander Grant, the Hon. Mr. Mansfield, and Major General Tremenheere. Mr. C. Gonne, Secretary, and Mr. Venayek Wassadew, Oriental Translator to Government, will also proceed with his Excellency.

WE hear from Secunderabad, that besides losing Sir Richard Temple, the society of that large station are about to lose their popular commanding officer, as Brigadier General G.T. Grant, C. B., is about to leave the country. The General came out to this country with his regiment, the 18th Royal Irish, in 1857, and shortly afterwards, on being appointed to the Brigade Staff by Sir Hope Grant, then Commander-in-Chief, was appointed to Secunderabad. The General has seen much service, having served with the 49th Regiment in China, and commanded it throughout the Crimean campaign. Rumour has it that General De Saumarez, commanding the Northern District of the Madras Army, will succeed General Grant at Secunderabad, which will bring Colonel Blake, late of the 47th Madras N. I., on the staff of the army.

WE hear from Jubbulpore that the 91st Highlanders, during their stay in the Station, gave a performance at the Theatre, in aid of the funds of the same, for building a new portico. The corps left for Kamptee on the 12th instant, and the 102nd Madras Fusiliers are expected early this week, *en route* to Lucknow. One of the annual large fairs in the District at Tilwara Ghat commenced on the 13th instant, and was attended by a larger number of people than in previous years, reports giving the attendance to be upwards of one lac. Every thing past off quietly. The D. P. W. have at length determined to commence on a proper roadway at the Nerbudda, where the main road crosses from Nagpore to Jubbulpore. A stone causeway has been commenced, so that the sharp declivities on either bank of the river may be reduced. Mr. Jackson, of the Public Works Department, is entrusted with the construction of the work. The completion of this causeway will be a great comfort to travellers between the two stations, as they will be able then to cross the Nerbudda in comfort and safety. The rumours prevalent of the transfer of the Commissioner of the Division, Colonel Spence, to Oudh, are without truth. The transfer would in no way benefit the gallant and much respected officer, nor does he himself desire it. The amateurs of the 2nd Battalion 12th Regiment, perform at the Theatre on the 20th and 22nd instants, two pieces written by Private Mulcahy of the corps. One is a melodrama in three acts entitled "Brennan on the Moor," and a farce, "Your chaps and our chaps." The 12th are about to lose their commanding officer, Colonel Ponsonby, who exchanges with Colonel Cormick of the 1st Battalion, 20th Regiment.

THE *Englishman, January* 13:—Some further regulations and exemptions under the Licens Tax Act appear in the *Gazette* of Saturday. Military Officers in Civil employ, drawing consolidated salaries, are not entitled to exemption on account of house rent allowance, unless such allowance is expressly included in the consolidated salary, but officers in any department drawing staff corps pay, or staff corps pay plus a staff allowance, are exempt from the Tax so far as the tentage allowances of their respective rank are concerned. The tentage and horse allowance of Regimental and other Staff officers has also been exempted, as well as the Prize money which is being issued to the Central India and Rajpootana Field Forces.

THE following important communication has been received by the Military Secretary to the Government of India, dated 28th December, from Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Green, Political Superintendent at the Upper Sind Frontier:—

I have the honour to report that since the transmission of my last intelligence received from Affghanistan, I have only to record that Sirdar Wullee Mahomed Khan, brother of the late Faiz Mahomed, is said to have been strangled at Candahar, on the 10th instant, by orders received from Meer Azim Khan.

There is little news from Herat, beyond that Shere Ali Khan is making every effort to resume the offensive against Meer Azim Khan: the feelings of the people of Turkistan appear to be in favour of Abdool Rehman Khan.

The tyranny committed at Candahar by Mahomed Auziz Khan continues to be excessive.

THE same:—Under the head of Official Papers we publish

FORT POLICE COURT.—18TH JAN.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—Moroba Damotherjee was charged with having assaulted his brother Essoba Damotherjee.

Mr. Branson appeared for the prosecutor, and Mr. Cleary for the defendant.

After some discussion, on the prosecutor consenting to withdraw his prosecution if the defendant was bound over to keep the peace, or publicly promised in Court not to trouble or annoy the prosecutor further, the defendant, through Mr. Cleary, promised not to molest or further to annoy him.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

WAMAN GOVIND, a coachman, convicted of having stolen a coat and cap of the value of Rs. 30, from a native in which employment he had formerly been, was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

FREDERICK MCCANN, a soldier, was found guilty of having assaulted or resisted a police ramoosee while the latter was discharging his duty, on 24th December, and was sentenced to pay Rs. 15, of which Rs. 10 was to go to the complainant.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—18TH JAN.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

A SEA CASE.—Hoossain Baxoo was charged with neglecting or refusing without reasonable cause to join the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Baroda*, of which he was an articled seaman. It appeared that the prisoner received Rs. 21 in advance on the 12th instant, and had not since that time joined the ship. The *Baroda* sailed on the 14th inst.

The prisoner stated that he was sick.

His Worship convicted him of the offence, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for ten weeks in the County Jail with hard labour.

THEFT.—Marian Enas was charged with stealing two turkeys, of the value of Rs. 10, the property of Lieutenant McMill.

The prisoner urged in defence that he took the turkeys because his master owed him three rupees. A mussal in the service of Lieutenant McMill said that the prisoner was never in his master's employ.

His Worship adjudged the prisoner guilty, and as he was an old offender, sentenced him to receive twenty stripes.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Notwithstanding the several letters which have recently appeared in your paper about the Albion Buildings "Monopoly" I venture to trouble you with a few more remarks on this subject.

The balance-sheet for the past year shows that after debiting the receipts with a heavy outlay in altering the drainage (the old arrangement did not necessitate one keeping a constant supply of disinfecting fluid) and Rs. 1,343 for repairs, as well as taxes, salaries of servants, commission to treasurers, insurance, ground rent, petty expenses, &c., &c., there was still sufficient left to pay the shareholders 6 per cent and keep a reserve of, within a fraction, 1 per cent. for repairs.

This item of repairs consisted in merely one Municipal lich of whitewash in the year.

Now, Sir, they don't want to alter the drains again this year, the 1¼ per cent. expended on this work will therefore cover any advance to the last assessment of taxes, and if, instead of paying the commission to treasurers and sundry salaries, the Company appoint a manager who should give a guarantee of fidelity to conduct the duties of secretary and treasurer jointly, a higher dividend would be the result at the present rental. This work would not occupy more than two hours a week, and Rs. 100 a month would be ample salary for such a paltry responsibility.

On the recommendation of shareholders I made enquiry with a view to purchase some shares, but find they are not so easily picked up since the question of increased rents has been agitated.

Q. R. S. T.

Bombay, 18th Jan. 1868.

II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—On reading the sundry appeals with regard to the increase of rents, I have come to the conclusion that any one that takes the trouble of perusing them, be he acquainted with the goings on at Albion place or not, must be convinced of the futility of the charges therein contained.

I think it would be desirable in the interest of the shareholders and of the reasonable part of the tenants, that the directors would ascertain the names of these extremely dissatisfied parties and request them to vacate the rooms occupied by them as soon as possible, so that some of the parties that are constantly applying to the secretary for vacant quarters, might have a chance of entering.

Thus the locality would be saved of ever acquiring the reputation it might now be exposed to, of being the abode of a lot of poor sufferers, who under the extortions and prosecutions of that enormous tyrant the secretary run the risk of being annihilated in the course of time.

ORDER.

18th January.

REMOUNTS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—A committee having assembled in Poona during last rains for the purpose of considering the best mode of improving the breed of horses for artillery and cavalry purposes in this Presidency, and certain recommendations having been submitted by the committee to Government, it is to be hoped before any such expensive measure as resuscitating the old Deccan stud is determined on, full enquiry will be made from old and experienced officers, *and unconnected with the committee referred to*, as to the advisableness of such.

Bombay is quite able to supply its own requirements from the facilities it has of getting so many varieties of the equine species, and now that Government keeps stallions at several places throughout the Presidency, all that is requisite is that more really fine well-bred horses should be distributed in the different collectorates, and Government have nothing whatever to do with keeping mares or buying colts or fillies, until the two last named were about four years of age and fit for the service.

Owners might not wish or find it convenient to keep their young stock so long on hand, but what would it matter so long as some found its way into Government possession, which undoubtedly would be the case, and to a very considerable extent, now that the price for a Remount has been raised to Rs. 500. Although far superior stallions to those now in use were kept up by Government in the old stud days it has been reported by the principal veterinary surgeon that "the experience of the Alligaum stud tended to show that it did not improve the country breed, and that when it was abolished it did not leave a good breed behind." Should young stock be bought by Government to be fed up and kept for two or three years time, its selection should be entirely entrusted to the approval of committees, and not left in the hands of any single individual, unless it so happens that a veterinary surgeon or a cavalry officer may be on the spot, and in the latter case only when that gentleman has been accustomed to purchase horses on his own responsibility and is known to possess a good and practical knowledge of those animals.

The committee appointed to report on this subject were not judiciously selected, there being only one cavalry officer on it who knew what a good Remount was, besides the principal veterinary surgeon, for what could be expected from a Revenue Commissioner or a sheep farmer. Men like General Forster and Colonel Graves, who were both on the spot and knew a vast deal on the subject, ought to have been consulted, and many others whose names are

WELL KNOWN.

PUNJAB.

CAPTAIN CHALMERS leaves to-day in charge of 1,700 muleteers and drivers for service in Abyssinia. We should have imagined that more wisdom would have been shown in sending the muleteers with their mules. The late accounts from Abyssinia relate great losses among the baggage cattle owing to the very insufficient number of men in charge of them.—*Indian Public Opinion, Jan.* 10.

THE shooting party to which the Maharaja of Kashmir had invited the officers of Sealkote has been postponed for ten days or a fortnight on account of the weather, which has been very cold and damp at the foot of the hills.—*Id.*

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

AHMEDNUGGUR, 17TH JAN. 1868.

SINCE I last wrote nothing particular has occurred worth mentioning: in fact, in a small station like this, with nearly all the civilians out in the districts, and only the military portion of the community remaining in camp, each day differs but little from the preceding one.

I am sorry to say unpleasant rumours are abroad that we are about to lose our present General; but we trust this may not prove true, for although he has only been with us a few months, he has, in this short time, endeared himself to all by his universal kindness and courtesy.

A circular has just been issued announcing a great reduction in the rate of tonga hire between this station and Dhond. Formerly the charge was Rs. 25 each way, but this has been now reduced to Rs. 15, and considering the distance to Dhond and back is nearly 90 miles, is wonderfully cheap. This tonga dak is a private speculation, being managed and owned by an enterprising Parsee named Ardurjee Burjorjee. His tongas are comfortable, so ing and well horsed (or rather ponied), there being always 5 to 6 relays of tattoos on the road. The distance (about 42 miles) is generally performed within the eight hours, and a break down is seldom, if ever, heard of. I hope he may find his speculation pay; he is well deserving of every support from the public. The journey is now so arranged that Bombay can be easily reached from here in 20 hours.

The survey of the Branch Line of the G. I. P. from Mummar to Dhond is going on fast, but I am given to understand it will be fully two years before the line is completed. When it is, Nuggur will probably be as much resorted to during the monsoon as Poona. The climate is very much the same; the only drawback would be the want of houses, but as the time approaches, doubtless this want would soon be remedied, and, indeed, if a few good upper storied houses were built at once, they would always find ready tenants at a good rent.

We hear that the Head Quarter Wing of the 3rd Dragoon Guards is halted at Khundalla till further orders. I cannot vouch for the correctness of the report, but if it be true, it would appear as if Government, with the fate of the 3rd Cavalry horses before them, were demurring about sending any more Cavalry to Abyssinia, with the almost certainty of losing the greater number of their horses.

MADRAS, JAN. 13TH 1868.

I INFORMED you in my last that some attention had been attracted to the manner in which one of the local "dailies" has felt called upon to handle the name of the noble Lord who is at the head of the Government of this Presidency. A few days since the *Times* again took occasion, in noticing the visit of Sir Richard Temple to Madras, to comment somewhat severely on the reputed goings on of the same dignitary, connecting its remarks with the late appointment of an officer in the Staff-Corps to one of the town magistracies, in a manner which must be far from pleasant to those concerned. The phrases "back stair influence," the "Dowb tribe," and "petticoat influence" are conspicuous in the article in question, and whatever may be the extent of public concurrence in the reproval, all must deeply lament that dignitaries of Government should, by even only the appearance of evil, lay themselves open to insinuations, as their doing so must surely lower our regime in the eyes of the native of the country.

On the 8th instant a company of some forty ladies and gentlemen, among whom were Lord and Lady Napier, at the invitation of Mr. Barnet, the contractor, left Madras at 6 in the morning in a special train provided for the occasion, for Chittravutty, some 50 miles beyond Cuddapah, to inaugurate the opening of the new railway bridge at that place, which was christened after Lord Napier, and to partake of Mr. Barnet's sumptuous hospitality in commemoration of the event. The bridge, which, as you are probably aware, forms another link in the railway chain which is to connect Madras with Bombay, is a very important structure, being 2,800 feet in length, and is formed of iron girders laid across a series of stone masonry piers, except the supports in the centre of the river, which are iron screw piles; the cost of the whole is Rs. 98,000. A bridge presupposes the existence of water, but this accessory was unfortunately wanting on the present occasion, though at certain times of the year it is be hoped a large stream will be spanned by "Napier bridge," giving fertility to the districts which are now, by its absence, rendered sterile and impoverished. The railway connecting the two Presidencies will, it is hoped, be completed by the end of next year, and when that from Bombay to Calcutta is also a *fait accompli*, the British Government will indeed have cause to congratulate itself on an achievement.

The ship *Challenge* from Calcutta, in tow of the tug *Electric*, with 78 sowars of Hodson's horse, 90 horses, and about 50 mules on board, and being *enroute* for Abyssinia, was unfortunately compelled to put in here a few days ago, cholera, a fearful travelling companion, having broken out among the men. Several of the men, I regret to state, died on their way down from Calcutta, and the ship has been put into quarantine at Ennore. This is a discouraging beginning for this corps, but it is to be hoped their detention here will check the further progress of the disease.

Our roads was also visited on the 9th by the French war steamer *Minerve*, of 30 guns, which is the flag-ship of the India and China station. She is a large and handsome vessel, and her appearance was such as to render it a matter of congratulation among the skippers of our merchant fleet that her visit was of a peaceful character. The courtesies of saluting between her and the fort were duly gone through, after which Commodore Huqueteande Challie landed, under another salute, to do the lions of Madras; visiting the Fort, and afterwards paying Lord and Lady Napier a visit at Guindy Park. It would be interesting to learn, whether in visiting our forts and arsenals, and seeing what is to be seen, such gallant visitors as Mons. de Challie makes a note of information which might perchance become useful to them on a possible future occasion. If they do so, they must thoroughly appreciate that touching combination of simplicity and self conceit which invariably leads Mr. John Bull to render them every facility and assistance.

The first meeting of the Madras newly organized branch of the East India Association was held in the office of one of our mercantile houses on the 10th instant. You will have seen the account of the proceedings thereat in the local papers. The Association may probably be well intended, but whether its consultations will be attended with good results remains to be seen. As far as one can judge of the public mind from the passing observations of a few persons on the subject, it would not appear that the Association is likely to be very enthusiastically supported in this city. Perhaps this may be owing to the proverbially sleepy character of the Madrassee! or it may arise from our undefined repugnance to combinations of individuals for political purposes, which is being daily engendered among the more respectable members of English society in all parts of the world, and which arises from the experience derived from the Reform League and other similar bodies at home. Another cause of any unpopularity under which the East India Association may be lying, is also to be found perhaps in the tone which some of its leading speakers have adopted at home on late occasions, in reference to the scheme for opening the Civil Service to natives; to a notorious speech of Sir Herbert Edwardes' upon Native Christians and such indications, which lead many to fear that though some of its chief men may be very well meaning, they are perhaps not over abundantly endowed with brains. I am not aware whether there is a double significance in the name of the Association, but I am led to infer that such may be the case from the fact that with the exception of some half dozen persons who attended the meeting on the 10th, the whole assemblage, and not a very large one, were natives and East Indians. The Honorary Secretary in Madras is Mr. Coleman (in honor of whose munificence in subscribing fifty rupees for the planting of trees within the Municipality our ardent Municipal president is having a double row planted along the beach, to be styled "Coleman Avenue")—and the secretaries and treasurers of the association are to be Messrs. McDowell & Co., the wine and spirit merchants in the 2nd Line Beach, to whom any patriotic readers of your columns can address such contributions as they may feel disposed to make to the object; that is, indeed, supposing you have not got another branch of the tree planted in Bombay which you probably have.

The P. & O. steamer *Mongolia*, which brought us the overland mails of the 10th December, conveyed to Calcutta Drs. Norman McLeod and Watson, and also a somewhat aristocratic list of passengers, among whom were Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I., Lords Gosford (?), Huntly, and Downe, and Sir Samuel Hayes, while a Lord Waterpark arrived in Madras by her from home It is a good thing to see the young English, nobility going about the world, and it is to be hoped in doing so they keep their eyes and ears both well opened, more especially in visiting the Eastern Empire of Queen Victoria. The political tone of the day would seem to indicate that our aristocracy will need all the increased wisdom and experience which they may thus gain at no very distant period, to enable them to maintain their position intact.

Madame Anna Bishop and her coadjutor Mr. Lascelles, have given the Madras public two more very charming concerts since my last, and the audiences drawn shew that the entertainment is appreciated. Another is promised, and that, I believe, will be the last.

In ecclesiastical circles there is considerable stir at present in reference to a marvellous construction which one or two artistic amateurs have taken upon themselves to establish at the back of the Commuion table in the Cathedral. This is entitled by them a "Reredos," whatever that may mean. Do you know, Mr. Editor, for really I don't? Well this "Reredos" is a sort of cabinet, divided into three compartments, in the form of arches, the centre one being the highest. I understand there is nothing in this cabinet, but that it is merely a frame work of wood; the ground of the interior of the two outside arches is red velvet (apparently) and the centre one white satin. Over the red velvet is a brass filigree work, in which are interwoven the Greek symbolic characters with a cross entangled in each. Over the white satan (that is in the centre arch) are embroidered in red the letters I. H. S.: about this, however, and naturally most conspicuous of all is a double cross, one inside the other; and altogether, I can assure you, the effect is very striking, not to say curious. This reredos has appeared in all its glory for two consecutive Sundays—yesterday being the second one. On the first occasion nothing unusual transpired. Yesterday, however, after morning service, H. E. Lord Napier, the Bishop, the Arch-deacon, the Chaplain, and the lay trustees remained in Church after the congregation had departed, and a warm discussion took place, I understand, regarding the curiosity I have described, which resulted in the Governor's giving it as his opinion that it ought not to have been placed there, and could not remain there, without the authority of himself and his Council, in whom the control of such matters is happily vested, and the reredos will have to come down accordingly. In the meantime, at any rate, to the great disappointment of the votaries of such fripperies, and to the solid satisfaction and approval of all (and in Madras they are the majority) who regard all such innovations as dangerous and moves in the wrong direction to that which a Protestant Church ought to take.

THE INSOLVENCY OF MANOCKJEE SHAPOORJEE KAKA.

THE Appeal Court sat on Friday—the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Sir Joseph Arnould on the Bench—when the appeal in the case of the insolvency of Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka was brought before the Court.

Mr. Pigot and Mr. Dunbar appeared for the appellant; the Advocate General and Mr. Mayhew for Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, and Mr. White and Mr. McCulloch for Mr. Heerjee Jehangeer Readymoney, opposing creditors.

Mr. Pigot, in opening the case, stated that the insolvent had been sentenced by the Commissioner of the Insolvency Court to imprisonment for three calendar months, on the Criminal side of the County Jail; and the order stated that it appearing further to the Hon'ble Court that the insolvent had contracted debts without reasonable or probable expectation of paying the same, under circumstances which amounted to gross misconduct, had traded recklessly, and had been extravagant in personal expenditure, it was ordered that the insolvent's discharge be adjourned for 12 calendar months, and it was directed that before the insolvent obtained his discharge he should amend his schedule in comformity with any directions of the High Court. The grounds of appeal were these—First, that the facts found and declared by the Commissioner to be proved did not constitute an offence under section 50 of the Act; second,—that the finding of the Commissioner on which he based his conviction of the insolvent under section 50 of the Act was against the evidence; third,—that the Commissioner found that the insolvent had fraudulently discharged the debt due to him by Mr. Stewart with intent to diminish the sum to be divided amongst his creditors, whereas there was no proof that the insolvent had acted fraudulently in the matter or with the intent necessary to constitute an offence under section 50; fourth,—it was proved by evidence adduced that the insolvent had not acted fraudulently with reference to his dealings with Mr. Stewart, and also that he had no such intent as is necessary to constitute an offence under section 50; fifth,—the Commissioner found that in the accounts of the various persons whose names were stated in the fifth objection the insolvent had made false entries, and that these were made fraudulently and with intent to diminish the sum to be divided amongst the creditors, which was contrary to the evidence; sixth,—that there was no evidence to show that these entries or any of them were false, or that any of them were made by the insolvent with the intent necessary to constitute an offence under section 50; seventh,—it was proved in evidence that the said entries were made *bona fide* and without any fraudulent intent; eight,—the circumstances under which the entries were proved to have been made negative the existence of any fraudulent intention.

The Chief Justice—Do you rely on all these grounds of appeal?

Mr. Pigot—Yes.

The Chief Justice—You might mention the grounds of the appeal if you rely upon them. You need not read them all through in that way. We have plenty of work before us.

Mr. Pigot said the grounds of appeal were drawn with the object of pointing the attention of the Court to the case, partly with the view of informing the other side of what he proposed to do. He would state what was the evidence upon which the Court had made its findings on these points, and then it might be convenient to refer to these objections as being substantiated, as he thought he should be able to show, by the evidence in the case. The trial had occupied a long time, and there was an enormous pile of documents, consisting chiefly of the mass official notes of the evidence adduced in the two long enquiries which had been held. But these enquiries had been long, not so much because any of them was in itself very long, but because there was such an immense number of different matters to be enquired into, each of which formed to a great extent a case in itself. Now, upon the most important of these matters, the matters upon which the investigation was the most lengthy, the conclusion to which the learned Commissioner had come was in favour of the insolvent, although the number of instances was great in which the Commissioner had made a decision against the insolvent. It would be his duty to place before their Lordships the evidence having relation to the particular points upon which the findings had been against his client; and he had done his best to be able to do so by carefully digesting the whole of the evidence, so as not to trouble their Lordships with anything irrelevant to the points now before them. He would just remark with reference to the way in which the whole enquiry had been conducted by the learned Commissioner that it appeared to him, speaking with great respect of the learned Commissioner, that the Judge had approached insolvency cases from a point of view which he (Mr. Pigot) did not think was consistent with the intention of the Legislature in the Act at all. He (Mr. Pigot) apprehended the true meaning of Acts of Bankruptcy or Insolvency was in the first instance remedial—a legislation, not of severity but of mercy—and that the provisions contained in the Act enforced in this country, as in the Acts which have been enforced in England with reference to misconduct of insolvents, were to provide for cases rather of exceptional character. In England, the course was that where the insolvent was charged with and seemed to have been guilty of some of the offences which were there called misdemeanours or felonies the insolvent was prosecuted, as he might shortly express it, by direction of the Court, and took his trial in the ordinary way in which trials of criminals were conducted in England. In this country, instead of that way of proceeding, a certain power was conferred upon the Judge by section 50 of the Act, not of sending the insolvent as a prisoner to be tried before a jury which should enquire into the circumstances of any such charge, but empowering the Judge to find the insolvent guilty and to award certain punishments by way of sentence within the limits contained in that clause. Within that clause their Lordships would find the whole of the matters for which punishment could under the Insolvency Act be administered by the Judge. Now it would be impossible to allude to the learned Commissioner's dealing with the case without saying that nothing could be more patient or kindly than the Commissioner's investigation; but he might be permitted to say that the view taken by the Commissioner of the whole Act was such as to place him in a false point of view towards the persons he tried, because the learned Judge thought it his duty to investigate particularly, and even with microscopic attention, whether, intentionally or unintentionally, anything had been done upon which, indirectly or constructively, a charge of misconduct amounting to legal fraud could be made out. Now, that he apprehended was not the way in which such charges should be dealt with, and he thought that in the course of the investigation here it would be found that a more severe examination was probably never held into the conduct of an insolvent, in consequence chiefly of the mode in which the learned Judge thought it his duty to take the investigation. He (Mr. Pigot) thought, too, from many observations which fell from his Lordship in the course of the trial, that in his mind the presumption was generally against, not with, the insolvent; and although he certainly gave the insolvent every opportunity of investigation, his mind was undoubtedly imbued from the beginning that the probability was so strong against the insolvent that it would be unreasonable not to expect something in the transactions which would bring the insolvent under that section. But he alluded to that aspect with the object of pointing out that after all that enormous investigation, conducted in the spirit which he had described, the result had been that in every important matter, in every matter in which direct personal misconduct or fraudulent intention in the sense in which ordinary mankind understand it was alleged and attempted to be proved, the attempt had broken down, and the insolvent had been acquitted; and that the only matters upon which the learned Judge had come to a conclusion adverse to the insolvent were matters which, when they were looked into, would be found to have been of really the smallest importance, and, more remarkable still, that in the judgment of the learned Commissioner there did not appear to be any charge against the insolvent other than the implication of fraud by translating certain conduct as conduct which must be within the contemplation of section 50, although the motive for the particular thing or irregularity complained of might not have been one subjecting the insolvent to any charge of moral fraud. That the investigation was conducted in a manner most strongly against the insolvent was also a result of the mode in which it was prosecuted by those who opposed the insolvent. The insolvent here had a considerable number of creditors, and many of them to a considerable amount; but there were no opposing creditors except the father and uncle of the insolvent's partner, and undoubtedly the case was conducted by them—and he was borne out in this by the observations in the judgment—in a spirit of animosity such as they never saw, he thought, unless in cases of family disputes or fallings out between friends who were related. No stone had been left unturned in the course of the investigation by these parties. They had had the most ample opportunities of the most unusual character for knowing everything in the books, because these books had actually been open to them from the commencement, and the firm had been conducted upon principles devised by them; the business was carried on, also, as the evidence showed, almost under their direct superintendence, so that if it was impossible to have found anything wrong in the insolvent's conduct as a trader it would have been morally impossible to escape opponents so hostile and having such means of knowledge in their power. And yet at the end of the long investigation, the judgment of the Court with respect to the matters which held its attention for the longest period, and which were most bitterly fought, was in favour and not against the insolvent. Mr. Pigot then made observations on the details of the judgment and of the evidence taken at the investigation, in the course of which he said that cotton sent to England by the insolvent's firm to the value of about 19 lakhs, even at the present rates, had been altogether omitted in the Commissioner's figures. There were also several securities of considerable value held which ought to have been taken into consideration, and which would have made the deficit still less. Having made observations at great length on the different accounts mentioned in the judgment, Mr Pigot said the 9th ground of appeal was that the learned Commissioner, having adjudged the insolvent to imprisonment for three months under section 50, ought to have declared him entitled to his discharge at the expiration of that term of imprisonment, and had no power to order the discharge of the insolvent to be still further extended after the expiration of that term. Mr. Pigot supported this ground of objection by a lengthy argument, and concluded his speech at five o'clock, having spoken all day.

The Court then adjourned till Saturday morning.

Saturday, January 18.

The Court resumed sitting this morning at 11 o'clock, when Mr. Dunbar addressed the Court. He contended that the learned Commissioner was wrong in mixing up section 47 with sections 50 and 51. In a long speech the learned gentleman criticised the order of the Judge, quoting and remarking on the evidence on the different points in the order.

Mr. Dunbar finished his remarks just before the mid-day adjournment, and on the sitting of the Court Mr. Mayhew addressed their Lordships on behalf of his client speaking till five o'clock, when the Court adjourned till Friday next.

LAW.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

(*Thursday, 16th January, 1868.*)

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE NEWTON.)

The Queen against Rungrow Bhugwunt.

A CASE ARISING OUT OF THE POONA FORGERY CASE. REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

RUNGROW BHUGWUNT, a Brahmin, was arraigned before F. Lloyd, Esq., Session Judge of Poona, charged with having fraudulently used as genuine a document which he knew or had reason to believe to be a forged valuable security. After hearing the evidence on both sides the Judge addressed the jury to the following effect:—This trial has arisen out of the Bank forgery case, and the accused stands now charged under six different heads, five of which are triable by Jury and to those five heads I shall now confine my remarks. The first head refers to the fraudulent use of a forged document. The other four heads refer to four distinct instances of forgery, that is to four documents, namely, a cheque, a Government promissory note, a promissory note, and a discount slip, which, it is stated, the accused signed with the fictitious name of Yeshwuntrow Hurree. Now, with regard to the law of forgery, the signing a document with the intention of causing it to be believed that it was signed by a person by whom it was not signed is undoubtedly a forgery, as defined in the Code; therefore if the accused did sign these documents in the fictitious name Yeshwuntrao, he has committed forgery. The chief witness in this case is the notorious approver Pestonjee Furdoonjee, a man whose character cannot be too severely stigmatised; and with reference to the law of approver's testimony, I must repeat what has been already read to you by the vakil for the defence, and impress on you the great danger which attaches to convicting on an approver's testimony alone, but it rests solely with a jury to say what amount of credence an approver's testimony deserves, and if convinced of the truth of what an approver states, a jury determines on convicting, such verdict is perfectly legal. You have so recently heard Pestonjee's evidence that it is unnecessary to go through all it again. He gives an account of the way in which the receipt was made use of, and the circumstances which lead to its forgery. The drafts on which it is said to have been prepared are before the Court, and you will I think find no difficulty in concluding that it is forged, the contrary not being alleged for the defence. Mr. Hunter proves that a man representing himself to be Yeshwuntrow Hurree brought the receipt to him and that a loan was granted on it, but he is unable to identify the person of that man. Mr. Spring, however, who was accountant in the Bank at the time, states most positively, that the man was the accused at the bar. There are certainly discrepancies in Mr. Hunter and Mr. Spring's evidence, the former stating in accordance with what Pestonjee says, that he conversed with the man in English; whereas Mr. Spring states the conversation was carried on in Marathi. The objection raised by the accused's vakil that Mr. Spring could not see accused or overhear his conversation is absurd from the description we have of the Bank room. With reference to the vakil's insinuation that Pestonjee committed the forgeries himself, because the name of Yeshwuntraw Hurree in the draft precisely corresponds with the name in the forged documents, I would only point out that in the name Hurry admitted to have been written by Pestonjee there is only one "r." whereas in the others the name is spelt with two "rs." The accused declines to make any defence beyond a denial of his guilt.

The jury retired for about ten minutes, and returned into Court with a verdict of not guilty on all the charges. The Court then selected two persons as Assessors, and both gave their opinion that the accused was not guilty on the sixth head of the charge.

The High Court, differing from the assessors, found the accused guilty of the offence specified in the sixth head of charge, namely, that the accused cheated by personation and had thereby committed an offence punishable under section 419 of the Penal Code, and the Court directed that the accused be rigorously imprisoned for three years, and also that he pay a fine of Rs. 5,000, or in default be rigorously imprisoned for 9 months.

RESOLUTION OF THE HIGH COURT.—The Court reverses the conviction and sentence passed against Rungrow Bhugwant.

THE WAGHURS.

(*From the Delhi Gazette, Jan.* 14.)

THE particulars of the late affair with the Waghurs, in which wretched jungle skirmish were sacrificed the lives of two promising officers of the Bombay Army, and Political Department, Captains La Touche and Hebbert, will be read with painful interest. This lamentable event has drawn attention to the condition of the Waghur tribe, and challenges enquiry into the system of management under which after about a century of British connection with Guzerat for nearly sixty years of which we have actively interfered with the Waghurs, they are still found at the present day as troublesome and lawless as they were at the commencement of our relations with them.

We may preface this enquiry by a brief historical sketch of what is known of the Waghurs, assisted by our own recollection of comparatively recent events wherein their desperate conflicts with British troops sent against them have brought the tribe from time to time prominently before the public.

At the extreme west of the peninsula of Saurashtra, or Kattywar, itself the remotest province of India on the south-west, is an insulated point of land called, appropriately enough, Jugut Coont (*Land's End*). On this island, comprising together with the adjoining islet of Beyt in the gulf of Cutch, the district of Okhamundel stands the town of Dwarka, on the bold sea coast, and on the most commanding eminence of the town is built the great temple of Krishna. That it is the holiest and most ancient of all the shrines consecrated to this divinity may be inferred from another name for Krishna in the Hindoo mythology being Dwarkanath, or "Lord of Dwarka." With reference to the remote situation of this celebrated temple we are led in passing to remark on the strange superstition which has placed all the most sacred shrines of the Hindoos in the remotest and most inaccessible localities, as if to enhance by material difficulties and dangers the merit of the pilgrimages enjoined by their religion. Does not our own religion herein present some analogy in the doctrine taught in the text "Straight is the gate and narrow is the way &c.?" The Hindoo shrines at Budrinath, Kidarnath, Gungootree, Jumnootree, are situated in the most inaccessible heights of the far Himalaya. Other shrines in different parts of India will occur to our readers, according to their varying local experience, to illustrate our remark. So dangerous was the approach to Budrinath, especially that hundreds of pilgrims perished annually on the way till the British Government, pitying the superstition it could but deplore but not control, constructed the pilgrim road leading from Hurdwar up the valley of the Alakanundee and Guneshgunga to that holy of holies, the main source of the Ganges. The temple of Dwarka being then as we have described, a sacred shrine attracting thousands of pilgrims annually, high and low, from all parts of India, the Waghurs who possessed it as also the adjoining shrine at Beyt, appeared to have lived from time immemorial in idle dependance on its endowments, and the votive offerings of the pilgrims. When these failed or time hung on their hands they are said to have followed piracy for diversion or profit, a course for which their portion at the mouth of the Gulf of Cutch commanding the approach from the Arabian Sea afforded peculiar facilities. The first attempt we know of to reduce the tribe to order was in 1809, when Colonel Walker was sent against them with a force, and defeating them after a stout resistance decreed a certain sum against the tribe in compensation for their depredations. In 1815 the district of Okhamundel was sold to the Guickwar on payment, among other purchase monies, of the amount of compensation above referred to which we had been unable to realize. The acquisition of so barren a district was valued by the Guickwar solely for the honor of becoming the patron of so celebrated a shrine. But the Waghurs did not approve of the transfer. After giving the Guickwar's officers much trouble they defeated his troops and turned out his Governor, then repossessing themselves of their strongholds and profitable shrines. As we had sold the district to the Guickwar, and been duly paid we appear to have considered it necessary to reinstate his rule by force of arms. This was accomplished in 1820 by the employment of a force under Colonel Stanhope, but not without having given an assault on Dwarka in an ineffectual attempt to repel which the Wagur Chief Mooloo Manik fell, like Tippoo at Seringapatum, in the breach. After the mutinies Okhamundel was retransferred by the Guickwar to the British, and the fact of our having immediately to move a force against the Waghurs and make the desperate assaults on Beyt and Dwarka, which will be in the memory of some of our readers, was proof sufficient that during the long interval that the district had remained under the Guickwar, he had wholly failed, even if he had attempted, to reclaim and settle down that lawless tribe. Have the efforts of the British Government been more successful? Let us hear an authority whose communication appeared in the *Times of India* of the 19th ultimo, and who the Editor vouches as one "thoroughly acquainted with Kattywar and who has had excellent opportunities of estimating the mischief done by the Waghurs and the extent of their lawless doings." He writes: "During the last twelve months some 20 to 25 villages have been plundered, 19 to 20 unoffensive ryots have been killed, and the resources of the country drained to a perfectly incredible extent both by the excesses of the outlaws and by the expense incurred in ineffectual efforts to suppress them. Latterly they have become so bold that they have been striking villages in the immediate vicinity of Rajkote; Kunate, Khamba, Meka and Peeplia have been quite recently plundered. Of these Kunate is six miles from Rajcote, Khamba eight on nine, and the others about eighteen All of these villages were struck in broad day. Such events speak for themselves. If outlaws can strike villages in the very neighbourhood of the principal civil and military station in Kattywar, it is evident that the arrangements of the British Government for the suppression of these daring crimes are quite ineffectual. Ryots and others are killed almost weekly, but Government still remains, or affects to remain, indifferent. It is said that the Waghurs say openly, 'your British Government have refused to help us to our rights and joined the Guickwar in oppressing us!" The existence of such a state of things, if found even in a state merely under British political connexion would be held discreditable as indicating the absence of effective policy. What are we then to think of it when considering that Kattywar has of late years been under the direct jurisdiction and management of a British officer, the Political Agent thus bringing the responsibility for such misrule directly home to the British Government. Accepting as we needs must as correct the facts stated by our Bombay contemporary's correspondent, what are we to think of the reports on which the late Governor of Bombay Sir Bartle Frere congratulated Colonel Keatinge on the occasion of investing the Thakoor of Bhownuggur with the Star of India in February last, on the "protection of life and property" which had marked his (Colonel Keatinge's) administration and further "justice as between the Provinces and their subjects from whom our overshadowing power had withdrawn such rough redress as rebellion or foreign intervention might provide against domestic tyranny and oppression." Our Bombay contemporary in commenting on the condition of affairs in Kattywar, remarks on "the years that have been wasted in abating this unhappy scandal" since our last conflict with the Waghurs on "the ulcer that has been slowly festering, and will now require the most careful though determined treatment at the hands of the Bombay Government." Recent official changes would seem to imply that the Government of India could hardly have been aware of the real states of things in Kattywar, or of the legacy which Colonel Keatinge had bequeathed to his successor the realization of which at the very outset has borne such bitter fruits. Recent discussions in Parliament relating to India and native administratiion have placed the legal government on its trial and the India foreign office on its metal. There can be no question that in respect of its relations with the wild tribes the past history of the India foreign office presents an almost constant series of brilliant successes. Commencing with Outram's raising the first Bheel corps in Candeish and making a body of that theretofore lawless and untameable race the instruments of order in that province, we are presented with a series of similar successes achieved over equally wild tribes of various race and origin—Bheels, Meenas, Sonthals, &c. In every instance these successes were owing to the personal exertions and acquired influence of individual officers. But there were giants in those days. Under such men the Waghurs might long since have been reclaimed from their lawlessness. The declaration above quoted from our Bombay contemporary's correspondent that the British government had joined the Guickwar in denying their rights and oppressing them indicates a sense of rights outraged. Have these ever been enquired into with an honest view to redress before repression was had recourse to? We fail to trace any signs of it while the marks of repression occur in frequent intervals in the history of the numerous movements of troops against the tribe.

But besides having as they conceive "just cause of complaint" the proper consideration of which might afford a means of dealing with them, the indomitable courage and persistent fortitude, albeit in lawlessness, which they have uniformly exhibited indicate the existence of high personal qualities which invariably render a race the more worthy to be and the more susceptible of being, reclaimed and made good and useful subjects of the state.

REPORT ON THE TRADE AND RESOURCES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR 1866-67.

(*Concluded from Saturday's Gazette.*)

THE CHIEF ARTICLES OF IMPORT AND EXPORT.

These may be shown in abstract as follows:—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton	89,611	21,26,611	398,762	90,89,947
Sugar	217,345	23,53,081	75,680	10,65,688
Salt	886,037	40,51,505	56,165	3,81,821
Grain	439,131	11,74,222	803,411	28,19,587
Oilseeds	66,916	2,43,201	40,533	1,74,143
Metals, hardware	316,820	47,05,089	43,394	11,56,965
English piece goods	58,402	66,15,671	11,449	14,93,631
Miscellaneous				
Eur. goods	57,404	34,99,887	25,361	18,79,542
Country cloth	20,056	17,36,588	52,893	56,05,898
Silk	1,276	11,45,150	417	88,271
Horses, cattle, and sheep	No. 134,497	14,70,066	No. 30,085	5,58,503
Cocoanuts, Mds.	61,860	5,54,314	Mds. 4,066	58,603

The import of salt continues to increase, but the increase is in the supply received from Bombay and the Eastern Coast. There was a decrease in the imports from the Rajpootana salt sources. The salt imports generally, of the last four years, stand as follows:—

1863-4	...	...	...	...	22,267	tons.
1864-5	...	...	...	...	28,311	,,
1865-6	...	...	...	...	30,997	,,
1866-7	...	...	...	...	32,075	,,

The cheapening of this article from five to nearly eight seers per rupee in the Nagpore country, where Bombay salt is consumed, is one of the many great boons conferred on the people by the railway. The import of sugar has made a great advance on previous years, the increase being entirely due to the opening

ECHOES FROM THE CONTINENT.

(The Standard.)

Prince Hohenlohe, the Bavarian Premier, has at last found out the cause of the repulsion of his young Sovereign for Royalty. Last week the Prince unexpectedly made his appearance in the mountain fastness, where his Majesty Louis the Second is now residing.

"*Loin des intriguants,*
Des coquette et des mechants,

He was shown into the King's library. I do not know if the King had scented his minister's arrival; but Prince Hohenlohe patiently waited in vain for his august master; and, to while away the tedious time, he took up one of the two only books lying on the table, and began to peruse it. The Premier seemed to be more and more interested with the contents of the book, which was curiously bound. He read with avidity some passages annotated by a well known hand—the King's; and, when he replaced the volume on the table, he whispered, "I understand now his aversion for Royalty."

What book was it? A very scarce one; very likely it is not to be found in the British Museum's library, though written in French by a great Monarch.

"Louis the Fourteenth of France?" No "Napoleon the First?" Not him. "Peter the First of Russia?" Worse and worse. "By whom, then?" By Frederick the Second of Prussia, and the title of the work is "L'Art de Regner."

In his "art of reigning," which he wrote for the edification of his nephew and presumptive heir, Frederick William the Second, Frederick the Great spoke out his real sentiments, without any mental reservation whatever. Judge for yourselves.

Of the founder of the Prussian monarchy he says, "Frederick. I was short, deformed, with proud airs. His features were vulgar; his soul was like those mirrors reflecting all objects in sight, and he confounded vanity with grandeur."

But, the Royal author does not complain so much of his modest origin as of the queer kingdom left to him, for he exclaims, "I am not more happy on the last account. To be convinced of it, you have but to cast a glance on the map and you will see that most of my states are divided so as to be unable to support each either. My provinces are not crossed by any large river; the third part of them is uncultivated, another third is covered only with woods, water, and marshes. As to the tilled third, it grows no wine nor olive trees; the fruits and vegetables it produces require a great deal of trouble, and yet they do not attain ripeness."

Frederick the Great is not more satisfied with is subjects, who "are brave, but rough; great drunkards; tyrants at home, slaves in presence of the master; insipid lovers and cross husbands; very slightly dressed—big boots and a bit of stick, a very short coat and a very long waistcoat. As to the women, they are always either pregnant or nursing babies, which is just the thing needed in a military state."

Of religion he says: "He is very stupid (the King) who allows his subjects to abuse it, but a King who is religious is not wise. . . . . The true religion of a Prince is to take care of the interests of men and of his own glory. However, he must observe the eternal "convenances" to please those who spy and surround him. If he fears God, or, to use the words of women and priests, if he dreads hell, as Louis XIV. did in his old age, he turns timid and worthy to be a Capucine."

On international treaties he speaks thus; "If we remember that we are Christians when we negociate a treaty with other powers, all is lost, we shall always be duped. War is a trade that the smallest scruple would completely ruin. For what man would make war, had he not the right of making rules legaling pillage, fire, and carnage."

But Frederick II professes a high asmiration for his ancestors for having embraced the Lutheran doctrines, "They have made a reform which gave them an air of sanctity, while it filled their purses. It is indisputably the most rational change that could have happened in the matter; but as to walk in their footsteps would bring no great—nay, might be dangerous in the present times, better to cling to toleration." But, he adds, "I never lose sight of the ambition of the Court of Rome."

Now he treats of justice, and says:" I was born too ambitious to suffer any constraint—any obstacle in my dominions, and it is most certainly the reason why I have made new laws." He did not hesitate to admit the legality of execution of Charles I., but he shivers when he muses on that horrible justice Bossuet dared scarcely to outtime in his funeral oration of Queen Henrietta. He goes on thus: "My nephew, we owe justice to our subjects in the same way that they owe respect to us. I mean that we are bound to dispense justice to men, and, above all, to subjects, when justice does not jar with one's rights, or that it does not wound our authority. For no equity whatever can exist between the right of the monarch and the right of the subject or the slave. But we must be just and firm when we are called to decide upon a litigation between two subjects."

Parliaments don't fare better with the Royal Mentor. "With such institutions I should have been interfered with.' says Frederick, "I should have been held perchance, as a just King but the title of hero would have been denied to me." He calls himself a despot, and he explains his despotism thus: "A despot must be active, enlightened and firm; a despot requires more virtue than a monarch. The courtier isolates the monarch, pampers to his vices and deceives him; the slave kneels before the despot, loses all self-respect and enlightens him; a great man, regning as a despot is, therefore, more useful, but it is more sorrowful to a people to live under a despotic government."

His definition of the art of politics is in unison with his other sentiments; listen to him; "My meaning of the word *politics*, my dear nephew, is that one must try to dupe the others; it is the way to obtain advantage over or, at least, to be on par with men. . . . Do not blush at making alliances in view of profiting alone by them. Do not commit the stupendous blunder not to abandon your allies when your interest commands you to do so; and, above all, in any circumstances, hold firmly to this maxim, "To despoil our neighbours, is to deprive them of the means of doing harm to us."

"At least, Frederick the Great was not a hypocrite," shall you perchance remark? You would be grossly mistaken, for he continues in that strain: "A prince ought to show himself but at his own advantage, and you must assiduously learn to do so. When Prince Royal I. looked very little a soldier; I was of my *commodites*, of good cheer, and of . . . So no. When a King I looked a soldier every inch, and also a philosopher, a poet. I slept on straw, and ate soldier's bread in presence of my whole camp. I seemed not to care a fig for women. When voyaging I am always without any escort, and I travel day and night; my attendance is not large but carefully selected. My carriage is very simple, but it is a miracle of comfort; and I sleep in it as well as in my bed. I pay apparently very little attention to the fare—a valet, a pastry-cook, and a cook compose the whole *personnel* of my *bouche*. But I order my dinner myself, and I am not the worse for it, because I know the country, and I ask for the best fish, the best game and the best meat it can produce. On my arrival in a town or village I always look tired, and appear in public with a worn-out great coat and and a badly-combed wig. These nothings generally produce a deep and lasting good impression."

He explains with the same lucidity, how it was that he doubled his army with the money his father had left; and once his army doubled, he naturally wished to double his kingdom. At first he hesitated between Silesia, Prussian Poland, Dutche Gueldre, and Swedish Pomerania. He went in for Silesia. "A cast he resolved to make the fortune of Prussia. "When Prussia, dear nephew, shall have made her fortune, then she will be able to assume airs of good faith and constancy which become at most but great countries and petty sovereigns." (N. B.—Opposite the last line Prince Hohenlohe saw six points of exclamation. "Poor innocent!" sighed he).

As to the European equilibrium, Frederick entreats his nephew thus:—"The more you despise that famous equilibrium the more you will near grandeur."

Of ambassadors he says: "You can hazard everything with them when they are pretty well fed. I found out some who served me on house roofs, and who would have tried the pockets of a King to penetrate a mystery. Above all, employ those who know how to express themselves in sentences vague, ambiguous, and wi h contrary meanings. I advise you to have political physicians and locksmiths. I know by experience that they may be very useful."

I have given you such extracts of the "Art of Reigning," by Frederick the Great, as were annotated and commented on by the young King of Bavaria. When Prince Hohenlohe had perused them all he replaced the book on the table, exclaiming, "Really, any German Sovereign ought to be sick of his crown, after having read such a treatise, inasmuch as Prussia has now accomplished the high destinies Frederick the Great opened to her!"

The Bavarian Premier then opened the second book on the table. It was entitled, "Danish Tales," by Hans Christian Anderson. What a most pleasing refreshing contrast with the "Art of Reigning." Anderson's book was also annotated by the King of Bavaria, but every line, every word of the Royal commentaries were a tribute of admiration, a token of mental pleasure. No wonder that his Majesty should delight in the unsophisticated, though most charming and eloquent, prose of the Dane, who has made so many juvenile hearts throb through the three kingdoms.

And *apropos* of the Danish bard, who is always one of the most loved heralds of Christmas, I am sure Echo's young readers will be enraptured at being rocked for a while in Hans Christian Andersen's own cot, though it was not made of down; it is himself who cradles them:—

"I was born in Denmark, a country rich in poetry, popular legends, and ancient songs, and whose fecund history is intimately connected with the two other Scandinavian kingdoms. The little town of Odensee, which takes its name from Odin, our old Scandinavian god, rises from he middle of a verdant island on the northern sea. The isle is crowned with oaks and beech trees, it is girdled with fragrant meadows of trefoil and mint. In 1805 there lived at Odensee a young couple whose whole fortune consisted in love; they occupied only one room, scantily furnished, but as clean as snow. The husband was scarcely 22, but he was endowed with a strong, honest, and poetical nature; the wife, though three years older than him, knew nothing of worldly life but her love. The young workman had made his workboard and their bed with his own hands, from want of other timber he had used the frame of the ardent chapel on which the mortal remains of Count Trampe had just lain down. He even left the black cloth that covered the framework, and it was on those funeral planks that was born and cried a male child on April 2, 1105, was registered under the names and surname of Hans Christian Andersen. The furniture of the single room which was the abode of childhood consisted of the tools and workboard of my father, a shoemaker by trade; of the bed of my parents, and of my cot. The walls were covered with images; above the workboard there were a few humble shelves of books, a dozen of tin plates were shining in the small kitchen; under the main gutter was my mother's garden—a large wood case covered with green plants. But, joy and merriment dwelt with us; mother tended me with a fondness almost indescribable; father charmed me with his tales ardently imaged, so sweet withal and overflowing with humoristic *morale*. You see that I owe to very humble perents what fame I may have achieved."

And *apropos* of poets, the Berlin contemporary of our own *Punch*, the *Kladderdatsch*, knows how and when to quote Goethe to spice its columns with the required dose of Attic salt. I should fancy that Count Lippe, the Minister of Justice of Prussia, was not happily inspired when he indicted Deputy Twesten for parliamentary, or rather unparliamentary speeches of more than one year old. Count Lippe asserts that a member may say what he likes with complete impunity in the Federal Parliament, but that that immunity is left at the threshold of the Prussian Chambers; and in accordance with the notions that at Berlin a member of parliament is inviolable in one street, and liable and responsible for his speech in another, prosecuted Deputy Twesten for bygone orations, and obtained a condemnation. (N. B. in Palladium of our own institutions, the jury, has not yet reached its teens.) Now, deputy Twesten is the *enfant terrible*—the hydra of the Prussian Chambers and of the Federal Parliament. He combines all the attributes of our old Sibshorp, Drummond, and Duncombe &c. Therefore he is held in morbid esteem by Herr Gramling and Fray Gabriele through Germany; and as the bulk of the subscribers of the *Kladderdatsch* belong to those two categories, it did not let the rancorous prosecution of the Minister of Justice escape, and in its last number, seized by the Minister, forsooth, the Berliners found a cartoon representing the garden scene of *Faust*. On the left stands Mephistopheles; in the middle Faust is prattling with Margherita, standing on the right. Margherita sighs, "For a very long time my very soul has bled at seeing you in such company!"

Faust.—"And what for?"

Margherita.—"I hate that man from the very depth of my heart!"

Faust.—"You see, my angel, sometimes one must know queer acquaintances."

"Why? What analogy, what Atticism?"

Stop a while. Mephistopheles looks every inch like Count Lippe; Faust resembles Count Bismarck as one drop of water resembles another; and as to Margherita she is very much like Deputy Twesten.

LIFE AND WORKS OF SIR C. BARRY.

(From the Athenæum, December 14.)

The Life and Works of Sir C. Barry. By the Rev. Alfred Barry. Illustrated. (Murray.)

NOTWITHSTANDING its trady appearance and the lack of materials which command attention, it cannot be said that this memoir of one of the most successful men of the age is unwelcome. For the present it is simply unfortunate that, owing to a controversy which is still pending between the representatives of Pugin and Barry respecting the authorship of the vast edifice with which the name of the former has as yet been mainly associated, we are unable to enter upon this very question of authorship—to which, probably, a fourth of this book is more or less directly devoted—and must in fairness wait until Mr. Pugin's promised evidence in favour of his father's claim is before us. After looking at the evidence on both sides—and especially such as is furnished by the Houses of Parliament—in an architectural sense, there can be no unfairness in writing that it seems conclusive against the claim of Mr. Pugin for his father. All we can say is, that if that edifice was Pugin's, it is unlike any other of his acknowledged productions in motive, system, plan and composition, whereas it is thoroughly suggestive of Barry's mind and well-ordered but throughly un-Gothic tastes. To design a Palladian building in a Gothic skin—such are the Houses—was more than unlikely on Pugin's part; but the exigences of the competition being admitted to demand—as the Rev. A. Barry declares they did—that a Gothic exterior alone should be chosen, one can easily conceive how he wrought in the Italian spirit, marked the mode of that style in the best Gothic he could command, and, that being good enough for the amateur knowledge of the day, was fortunate enough to be chosen architect. Further, that when it came to the pinch of execution, Pugin's aid in designing details in harmony with the original Perpendicular of Barry—which was by no means the best Perpendicular in the world—was indispensable; freely sought and lavishly given. The details and some of the furniture of the Houses, such as are admitted to be Pugin's, are as unlike those features in their neighbourhood, and in spirit as much opposed to the character of the edifice as a whole, which are claimed for Barry, that we do not at present hesitate to make the apportionment to each designer in the manner which is here indicated and has been all along understood.

Most of our readers know that Barry was the fourth son of a stationer in Bridge Street, Westminster, where he was born, and which his son but lately destroyed in the course of official duty. He had no regular education, went to no school of value, and, except the very rudiments of knowledge, remained master only of what he taught himself in later years. He was articled at fifteen to a firm of surveyors at Lambeth, spent his leisure in architectural studies less exclusively than might be expected, and, primarily, got more of "business" than artistic knowledge at the office where he worked. Soon afterwards devoting himself to Art, his energetic mind bore fruit rapidly, and a bold spirit induced him to risk the whole of a little fortune which, when his father died, fell to his lot, in making a tour of three years' duration in France, Italy, Greece, Egypt and the East. We are surprised to find the Rev. Mr. Barry declaiming more than once about what he alleges was the "torpid" state of English art just before the Peace of 1815, and during the war which preceded it. The truth is opposed to these notions. Foreign travel did little for Turner, Wilkie, Mulready, Etty, W. Hunt, and others in the sister art of painting, which was at least as much dependent on foreign design as archeucture could be. A truly great architect would have found material enough at home and conquered something of success by displaying his power ere he thought it needful to travel. Barry, as we think, took his grand tour while yet too young and with a mind that was too open to conventional impressions ever to act independently of them; it was, probably, in consequence of this that he built the Reform Club-house in very close likeness, if not resemblance, to the Farnese Palace, at Rome, and designed the Travellers' Club-house while inspired by recollections of the Villa Pandolfini. A first-rate and original architect would have avoided so much of conventionality as appears in the planing, no less than in the choice of a mechanical *quasi*-Gothic fashion, for the covering of the Parliament Houses. The student of Gothic art stands aghast before the queer artifices that appear in these buildings. As it is said Porson *thought* in the Greek language, so it might be averred that Barry thought in Italian architecture when he designed the Houses as a grand Palladian composition, plated over, so to say, with weak details in a mode which is opposed to the style in every particular.

What Barry's original notions about Gothic were, appears when we are told that on setting out to travel he dismissed St.-Ouen's Church, at Rouen. Notre Dame and the Sainte Chapelle, at Paris, in a few lines among his notes as having chiefly archæological and irregular interest. In no dissimilar spirit, he looked upon the most glorious mountain scenery as exemplifying "freaks and outrageous effects of Nature." That he had thus early a passion for regularity was to be expected from a mind so influenced as his, and is apparent in the noblest form in his enthusiastic admiration for Egyptian architecture, of which he was one of the earliest English students. His son writes that the Nilotic styles influenced the whole of Barry's after life in Art: we are unable to follow this opinion. Returning from Egypt to Italy, the architecture of that country interested his eminently practical mind; he saw its superiority for modern domestic service, over the graver and purer Greek, which was then in vogue in England. Returning home after three years' absence, his outlooks were not at first very brilliant, although some reputation had accrued to the energetic traveller whose first commission was to erect a "Gothic" church at Prestwich, near Manchester, where he left a quaint example of his then complete ignorance of the style in which he designed, an example at which he laughed in after years as freely as others. Many churches in diverse places followed this, with unequal success in an architectural sense, but considerable pecuniary profit to their designer. Some minor domestic buildings in his preferred Italian style aided his advancement, notwithstanding which we find him still so modest as to be content to follow his old master's business, as surveyor, by correcting the plan of Lambeth parish and acting as surveyor in Dulwich.

The Traveller's Club-house was a decided and deserved success for its architect, and marked a step in the English-Italian fashion; its resemblance to the so-called Raphael's building has been over estimated. The (1832) came the Reform Club-house, with its very obvious reference to the Farnese Palace. The Manchester Athenæum and Bridgwater House succeeded the above, and exhibited similar characteristics in planning; the last is the least valuable in that respect, although its exterior shows the growth of freedom in the architect's mind. We think his ability culminated thus early, but was in full play when he designed Clumber. The best portion of the College of Surgeons is the interior of the museum. Highclere, a converted house, is to our minds the best domestic work, and wholly free from the weakness of the Privy Council Office—another converted building pertaining to a category which is most unfortunately illustrated by Cliefden. Trafalgar Square owes its miserable fountains to Barry, but as a whole it might have been worse if he had not intervened; he protested against the Nelson Column. His happiest *quasi*-Gothic design is that for the Birmingham Grammar School. We are much less disposed to admire Barry's Halifax Town Hall than Mr. E. M. Barry appears to be in the very interesting and valuable architectural sections which he supplies to his brother's account of their father's life. These sections obviate the disadvantages under which a non-professional writer labours with a taste such as that which the Rev. Alfred Barry has performed in the most candid spirit and with considerable literary ability. The history of many metropolitan alterations is written in the book.

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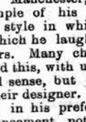
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1 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.
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1 Nearly new Cab Buggy with Lamps.
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1 Very handsome and small single horse miniature Brougham with circular glasses on front, with lamps, pole and shaft, by W. Kings & Co., Long Acre.
1 Ditto ditto ditto by E. Davis.
1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.
ALSO
1 New and light Palkie office Shigram with lamps and Shaft.
One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses on front.
And also,
A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.
One Ditto high wheeled Yaggonet with moveable Head.
One Ditto second-hand English-built Buggy, by Silk and Son.
Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.
A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.
One do. Waggonette by Barton & Son.
One handsome new Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasses in front, open back, and painted dark blue, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by P. Palliser, London.
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One very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.
A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.
And also,
A few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages
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A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Buggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentlemen's Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jameison's and Jones' Harness Composition, Bradley's Plate Powder, Steel Pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, &c.
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The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.
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